CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28521—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8
11-0 6-8		11-0 6-8
25-0 13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0 13-8
22-0 12-0		22-0 12-0
37-8 19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8 19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
R.M. KAISAR-I-HIND	6023	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	300	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept
R.M. CLYDE	4138	600	J. L. Pardist	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	18th "
				Saturday.
R.M. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	300	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
R.M. MALWA	3970	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	17th "
R.M. CATHAY	3963	700	A. Symons	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	300	G. W. F. Browne	31st "
R.M. ORIENTAL	6372	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	14th "
R.M. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "

The steamers marked R.M. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th Augt.
ROHILLA	3267	700	C. H. S. Tocque	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For farther particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 240, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hamburg Steamers.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. Don. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 12th Sept., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Samoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 21, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	680	1st Sept. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,930	750	1st Oct. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	650	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 70, Church Gate Street, Bombay
August 24, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	30th Aug.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3517	22nd Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 26th, 1891.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to disposes to immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,

13, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 25lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 2nd September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th August, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th August, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King, and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GENT'S WHITE KID GLOVES.

Rs. 1-12 per pair.

WHITE DRESS BOWS,
FINE CAMBRIC, Rs. 5-12 per doz.

HOAR & CO., GLOVERS, HOSIERS. BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CELEBRATED MANGE REMEDY,
G.'S LINIMENT,

An Infallible Remedy for the speedy cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

IN MALABAR ITCH many remedies have been tried without relief, the disease never being thoroughly eradicated. In the cases in which G.'s LINIMENT has been tried, ONE OR TWO APPLICATIONS have proved at once a Relief, and with careful attention to the directions, will be found a thorough Specific.

Per Pint Bottle, Re. 1-8.

The following testimonial from an eminent physician we have been allowed to publish:—

"I used G.'s Liniment for Malabar Itch in three cases with great success.

(Signed) W. A. S., M.D."

An unprecedented number of other Testimonials has been received for years past by the Proprietor, certifying to its efficacy and universal success in the cure of Mange and Scabies generally. The undernoted are a few extracts from some of the letters:—

"Done my Dog a great deal of service in one of the worst cases of Red Mange I have seen. (Sd.) H. F. W."

"Both Greyhounds are now quite well; I can strongly recommend this Ointment. (Sd.) W. H. DeM."

"I cannot too strongly recommend this Ointment."

"After three or four days the Skin becomes clean and smooth.

"Your G's. Liniment and Condition Powder are worth treble the money. I wouldn't be without them on any account."

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CONDITION POWDER.

When a horse is out of condition it is generally indicated by a dulness of the coat, and a want of that spirit and liveliness he usually exhibits.

These powders promote the action of the skin, increase the appetite, and assist digestion.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

"Your "Condition Powder" acts like a charm; a few doses have quite restored my horse. (Sd.) D. H. W."

HOOF DRESSING

For the Prevention and Cure of Brittle or Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Scaly Toes, Diseased Frogs, &c., &c.

This Dressing may be used with advantage on feet that are in sound condition, as it prevents them getting brittle.

In tins containing 1 lb. Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

HORSE BALLS.

PHYSIC BALLS.	WORM BALLS.
CONDITION BALLS.	DIURETIC BALLS.
TONIC BALLS.	COUGH BALLS.

Per doz. Rs. 2-8.

Blistering Ointment in all sized pots.
Mild Liquid Blister for Coughs, Colds, etc.
Iodine Ointment for Curbs, Splints and Chronic Thickenings.

Private Recipes carefully prepared from the purest Drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
No. 35, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian [illegible] free of postage. English subscribing Bombay.

SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES.

A RECENT important discovery in Medicine by a Medical man of more than thirty years' standing.

This Remedy in the hands of the discoverer has been used for some time past with unvarying success, and it is confidently recommended as a safe, certain and speedy cure for the abovenamed distressing complaint.

Price per Bottle, Cash Rs. 3; Credit Rs. 3-8.

THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves Headache and Sickness; allays Febrile Symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the Stomach.

It furnishes to the blood and system generally in an agreeable form those natural saline elements which are of *vital importance,* and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition. For Biliousness and Habitual Constipation it is specially recommended, rapidly relieving the symptoms.

For impurities of Blood, Skin Eruptions, Boils, &c., depending upon a disorganized state of the Stomach, it is very useful.

In Gout and Rheumatism it has a most beneficial effect if the directions are carefully attended to.

Price per bottle, Cash Re. 1-4; Credit Re. 1-7.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES.

CLEARANCE SALE
COMMENCING SEPT. 1ST.
TEMPTING BARGAINS.

New and Fashionable Goods of High Class Manufacture will be SOLD for HALF the Original Price

FOR CASH.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Ld.,

ALBERT BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

THE MONSOON.

GENT'S {SUPERIOR SELECTED} UMBRELLAS.

CHERRY, HAZEL, EBONY, ORANGE, OAK, BAMBOO, PIMENTO, AND NATURAL STICKS.

PATENT STEEL AND AUTOMATIC FRAMES.

COVERED RICH GREEN, BLACK, or BROWN SILK, at Rs. 10-8, 12, 14-8.

BEST ALPACA BLACK, Rs. 6-8.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, F. S. MADON & CO., MARKET, BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

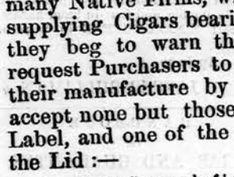
SALISBURYS, BEACONSFIELDS, GOLD MOHURS, IMPERIALS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SIESTAS, MAYOS, SUMATRAS, BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

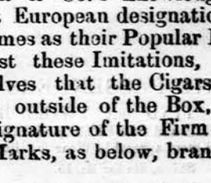
PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.



Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.



SPENCER AND CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the Mouth and fragrance to the Breath.

Per Jar, suitable for the Toilet Table, Cash, Re. 1-4. Credit Re. 1-7.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANTIDOLORICON,

A CURE FOR HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.

Cash, Re. 1-4. Credit, Re. 1-6 Per Bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S
NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B." Rs. 33, and "C.E.B." Rs. 36.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by Messrs. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Railway stations, Rs. 51.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.,
Hunsman Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 27TH AUGUST, 1891.

"PEOPLE'S NIGHT,"

8-30 to 11 P. M.

Admission 8 annas with use of Skates.

MORNING SESSION, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P. M.

Admission Re. 1 with use of Skates.

A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR will be in attendance during the Sessions, and a BAND will play at the EVENING.

NUGENT & Co.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

Best White, Six for Rs. 2-10 to 30.
Super White, Six for Rs. 32-8 to 35.

ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE,
SHIRTMAKERS, BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

VERBAL OFFERS will be received on FRIDAY next, the 28th inst. at 1 p. m. (local time), by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the SUPPLY of Rs. 18,000 COIR LOOSE required for Outstations.

Further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

H. R. F. ANDERSON, Lieut.-Col.,
For Comt. Storekeeper-General.

Comt. Storekeeper Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 26th August, 1891.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH (Interim) DIVIDEND of Rupees 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half share for the first half year ending 30th June, 1891, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p. m., to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 31st August, 1891, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

DAMODHUR THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 26th August, 1891.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st August to 10th September, 1891, both days inclusive.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED
FROM
The Tottenham Lager Beer
Brewery
TOTTENHAM CHAMPAGNE
PILSENER BEER.
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Sleeping Suits, Three for Rs. 16.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

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Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD DIVIDEND of Rs. 12-8 per share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 30th June, 1891, has been declared and made payable at the Registered office of the Company, No. 220, Mint Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 28th inst., between 11-30 A. M. and 3-30 P. M. to registered shareholders on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board,
આસર વીરજી કું०
i. e., ASSUR VIRJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th August, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
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OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

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Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

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Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

BANDMASTER WANTED.

WANTED, in October next, for the 14th Bombay Infantry, a BANDMASTER. Salary Rs. 100 per month and house. Apply, forwarding copies of testimonials, to the BAND PRESIDENT, 14th Bombay Infantry, Bhuj, Cutch (under orders for Deesa).

SINGAPORE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Singapore REQUIRE a fully qualified MEDICAL MAN to fill the post of Health Officer and to act as Medical Officer to the staff and employés (some 200 in number) of the Municipality. Salary dol300 per mensem, with dol40 extra allowance for 2 horses.

Preference will be given to candidates under 35 years of age and to those holding a diploma in Public Health and Sanitary Science.

No private practice will be allowed except among the families of Municipal Officers or in consultation cases with other practitioners.

The engagement will be for three years with option of renewal; passage paid out and home on completion of agreement.

Full particulars as to the duties of the appointment may be obtained from the President or the undersigned to whom applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be forwarded not later than the 30th of September next.

By Order,
D. G. PRESGRAVE,
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Offices, Town Hall.
Singapore, 9th July, 1891.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an upper-storied BANGALOW, "The Cliff," formerly occupied by Brigade Surgeon A. N. Hojel; and another small one on Walkeshwar Road, previously occupied by Brigade Surgeon E. H. R. Langley.

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Brand new English-made Carriages, such as Victorias, Cee and Under Spring Victorias, half Cee-Spring Victorias, Canoe, Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass-mounted single, double, and four-in-hand harnesses.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. each.

Apply to
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper-post free, upon application.
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GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA

For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

GLOBULES 70 as 6; 150 as. 12; 350 Rs. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0.
ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re. 1; 1 oz. Re. 1-12-0.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
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PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

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THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889 This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000

The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	£309,690	0 0
„ 1885	£988,156	0 0
„ 1886	£955,039	0 0
„ 1889	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12 4	1884 £5,343,407 9 2
1879	£4,290,595	15 1	1889 £6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
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ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

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Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

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FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,

CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION IS

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE

ARE

THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED,

Which have been constantly prescribed by the most eminent Physicians with great success for the last Twenty Years.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS PILLS which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carried OUR TRADE MARK.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state Iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescence recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/ each (English money the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co. MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co. RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1889, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
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RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
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DEPOSITS received available at any time or for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
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HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

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By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum .....Rs. 12
Half-yearly ..... „ 6
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum.....Rs. 12
Half-yearly..... „ 6
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	851/4
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	360
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12¾
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	34,0 0	£25	£21	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,330	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	183
New Oriental Bank	60,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	155
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	677	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	[1,250	1,000	all	Rs. 15	595
	2,342	100	100	4	85
Anglo-Indian, Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	800	all	8pr. ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	28	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	600	600	20	405
Britannia Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	30	615
Central India	2,750	500	500	35	1,225
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	610
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1020
Copanaghi Mills	800	500	2	10 pr. ct	610
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	615xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	620
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	420xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	595
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	565
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	2	10 pr. ct.	610
Howard and Bullough	1,800	500	500	25	595
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	380
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct	620
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil.	310
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	10	230
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,00	30	795
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 2	510xd
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,00	1,00	40	540
Leopold	2,500	100	10	15 pr. ct	199
Lord Reay Mfg. Lnk and Spinning & Weaving Co	815	1,000	1,00	25	700
Madras United	2,500	1,000	1,00	20	985
Mahalaxmeo	800	1,000	1,00	Nil.	430
Mahboobkhan Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	50	50	pr. c	00 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,00	all	Rs. 60	1,277½
Masagon	6,000	25	25	5	120
Mayarji Goculdas	1,800	1,00	1,00	7	1,700
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,800	10	10	7 pr. c	105
National	600	1,00	1,00	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,00	1,00	Rs. 4	(68)
Oriental	5,725	62	62	Rs. 1	365
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5	1,190
Queen Mills	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 4	700xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5	1,120
Sassoon	1,500	1,00	1,00	35	1,40
Shulapore Mills	600	1,00	1,00	8	1,460
Soonderdas	750	1,00	1,00	Nil.	480
Southern India	1,000	80	80	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	25	12	282½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,800	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,00	30	630
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	50	Nil.	430
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,00	1,00	Nil.	700
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	24	800
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	705
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,00	1,00	..	700
Coral Mills Co., Ld	5,698	100	100	50	110

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	...	do.	42½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,025
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	20
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	11,000	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	550
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200	16	90
Colaba	800	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,125
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	...	Rs. 2	182½
Fort	515	5,000	2,500	50	90
Fromjee	800	500	all	20	545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	162½
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	440
Mofussil Co	1,125	400	400	Rs. 40	445
Manmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	207½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	113¾
Prince of Wales (Sabapathy Bellary)	800	500	500	40	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	80
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	230
Volkart	...	1,000	..	Rs. 80	875

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	[2,000	200	200	10	260
	750	150	150	7½	182½ x
Back Bay Baths	600	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	91xd
Bapty Bros	5,625	200	125	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,00	75	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,850
Do. New Issue.	500	375	225	85	470
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	85xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	600	600	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	600	60	Rs. 37½	1025xd
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	10	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	600	60	Nil	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	200	200	Rs. 1	165
Goyer & Co., Ld	600	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn	5,00	10	1	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,800	100	10	10 pr. ct	90
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	17	20½	347½
Kurrachee Landing	800	50	30	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	10	Nil.	30
Maroke & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	10	9pr. ct	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	20	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct.	155
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	2	8 pr. ct.	1
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	7 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,00	30	440
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	5,000	1,00	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	10	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	59
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	25	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	10	10	90xd
Telephone Co.	9,90	25	25	5-8	17½
Western India Flour	...	..	...	..	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-4
China Leaf	"	22-4 nom.
Bar Gold, New	"	21-10 "
Do. Old	"	21-13 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	22-3
English Sovereigns	"	14-1
Do. Dragons	"	14
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	107-10
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	"	107-12
Rupee Silver	"	100

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 8 p.m.

Cricket: Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees, and Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Islam Cricket Club.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5th Bo. L. I., 8 p.m.

Music at the Gymkhana, Kings's Own Yorkshire L. I., 4 p.m.

Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4-30 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Straits of Magellan left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Incharran, Deccan and Cubba left the dock yesterday.

THE GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—Owing to the Hindu holiday of Gokul Asthami, the Girgaum Police Court will be closed to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia per s. s. Surat will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Friday the 28th instant.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A game between teams of the Rovers and Royal Engineers was played on the Cooperage last evening, which resulted in a win for the Rovers by two goals to one.

PARSI CHARITIES.—Mr. Shapoorjee Burjorjee Bharucha and his near relatives have subscribed Rs. 1,380 for various charitable and religious benefactions in memory of his deceased mother, Bai Manekbai.

A BOY MISSING.—A Hindu woman named Khatoo, living at Cammatipura, reported to the police that her son about 7 years, has been missing since Tuesday last. He was wearing several silver ornaments at the time he left home.

A CHILD ROBBED.—Jadowjee Padamjee living at Khetwadi, has reported to the police that on Tuesday evening whilst his son Dwarka, aged 7 years, was playing in the street in front of his house, somebody enticed him away to Grant Road and there robbed him of ornaments valued at Rs. 28.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Bombay Gymkhana ground this afternoon commencing at 4 p.m.:—

Quadrille	Madame Angot	Offenbach.
March	The Silver Trumpets	Viviani.
Overture	Stabat Mater	Rossini.
Aria	Torquato Tasso	Donizetti.
Valse	Soviens Toi	Waldteufel.
Selection	The Red Hussar	Solomon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the String Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., this evening at 8 p.m.:—

Polka March	Life Guards	D'Arcy Jaxone.
Valse	Les Sirenes	Waldteufel.
Overture	D'un Tenor Pour Tout	Robillard.
	Faire	
Polka	Des Troupiers	L. G. Desormes.
Fantasia	Rob Roy (on Scotch airs)	W. M. Foster.
Valse	"Bein Aime's,"	Emile ... Waldteufel.
Selection	Iolanthe	J. Riviere.
Irish Quadrille	Erin	C. Dubois.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged Kadar Jan Mahomed and seven others before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with gambling with money, dice, and cards in a common-gaming house at Mutton Road. The first accused was also charged with keeping the gaming-house. On Tuesday evening Inspector Greyhurst, having received information to the effect that the accused were gambling in the house, went there and arrested the whole of the accused, while they were gambling. His Worship convicted all the accused and fined the first Rs. 30, three others Rs. 10 each, and the rest Rs. 2 each.

EXTENSION OF IMPRISONMENT.—Bhiccia Gungaram, at present undergoing a sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment for theft, was yesterday charged before Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the instance of a mill operative, named Gunput Bheewa, with committing criminal breach of trust, in respect of a silver waist chain, valued at Rs. 30 which had been lent at his friend, the prisoner's request for personal adornment, on the occasion of a Hindoo festival, on the 23rd July last. The ornament had not been since returned and on investigation, it was found pledged with a Marwaree named Fagga Oodhwa for Rs. 22-8. On the accused pleading guilty to the charge he was sentenced to an additional three months' rigorous imprisonment after his present term has expired.

DISTURBANCE ON A CRICKET FIELD.—An application was made to Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, by one Dorabjee Nowrojee, for a summons for assault against A. C. Boyack. The allegation of the complainant is that he had been witnessing a cricket match on the Esplanade when one of the players having been pronounced "run out" he made a remark to himself that the player was fairly "not out." A member of the opposite team who happened to be fielding, heard the remark, grew extremely excited, and told him to "shut up," else his brains would be knocked out, and made other observations in a similar strain. The complainant, retorting that he need not "be so very furious and use insulting language" when nothing particularly was meant to him, added, that "he will have to suffer from another one day if he behaved in such an insolent way." The defendant then suddenly rushed upon the complainant and assaulted him before he "could perceive his intention and ward off" the three blows dealt him. The violence "stunned" the complainant "for some minutes"; however, as soon as he "rallied" he "brought an European police officer and got the name of the man," &c. The summons was made returnable on the 10th proximo.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following matters were heard at a sitting of the Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tolang yesterday:—

RE NURSEY JETHA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE WILLIAM MORRIS.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an *interim* order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE EBRAHIM LUTIFF COLABAWALLA.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavau, the insolvent in this case was granted a similar indulgence.

RE NAGINDAS HIRALAL.

Mr. Robertson, on behalf of the Official Assignee, moved for an order for the examination of the insolvent. His Lordship granted the order, fixing the 9th proximo for the examination.

RE NUNDLAL DEWJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Starling asked for an *interim* order on behalf of the insolvents.

Mr. Russell, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvents, who had been carrying on a large business up-country and were possessed of a good deal of property, had not deposited any of their books, documents, or title deeds with the Official Assignee.

Mr. Starling said that a large number of the insolvents' books were in the hands of the Official Assignee, but they were unable to deposit others that were not now in their possession.

The Judge said he thought that a statement with regard to the latter books should have been sent to the Official Assignee.

Mr. Starling said his clients would have done so, but they were not in a position to give a correct list of up-country books.

Mr. Jardine, for the Official Assignee, applied for a postponement of the examination of witnesses until the 2nd proximo.

The Judge granted the postponement, with an *interim* order till the 16th proximo, the insolvents being directed meanwhile to amend the schedule in regard to the statement relating to the books.

RE KHETSEY JAITHA.

Mr. Robertson applied for an extension of the time for the filing of the insolvent's schedule, which was granted.

RE GOOL HOOSEIN MEEA JAN.

Mr. Starling, for a creditor, applied for a week's adjournment. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, consented, asking for an extension of the *interim* order for a fortnight. Both applications were granted.

RE DHURUMSEY MEGHJEE THUCKER.

The insolvent applied for an *interim* order. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground of concealment of property, which insolvent had transferred to the name of his mother, continuing himself to collect the rents all the while. The insolvent, denying the allegation, stated that the property, situated at Colaba, had been standing in his father's name. The matter was adjourned for a week to enable insolvent to file an affidavit in reply.

RE JAIRAM DYALL.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society was held at the Society's rooms in Apollo Street yesterday, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, president, in the chair.

Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha read the following paper on "Professor Lombroso and Criminal Anthropology, with reference to the Population of Bombay":—

This is a rather long and miscellaneous title for so short a paper; but it is justified by the ideas contained in it being so complex that even a more periphrastic method would fail to express the extent of the theories and facts grouped together under its triple heading. From inquiries made among the members of this society, I find that Professor Lombroso is so little known in this country that it is incumbent on me to say a few words about him. His life has been an eventful one, and the bibliographical catalogue of his works is so vast, that this subject alone could well occupy the whole of our time here to-night. I will, therefore, attempt a very brief biographical sketch, referring for details those who can understand Italian to the *Dizionario Biografico degli Scrittori Contemporarei* of my friend Count De Gubernatis, where a minute account of his life and writings will be found. Cesare Lombroso was born at Verona in 1836. He began his literary career early in life. At the age of 10 he wrote novelettes, verses, and tragedies in the Alfierian style; at 12 he devoted himself to classical studies and Roman archæology; at 13 he published a work on the origin of languages, studied some of the most ancient among them, including Sanskrit, and combined the study of linguistics with that of old religions. Then he began those researches in psychiatry and sociology, which soon placed him in the first rank among anthropologists. At the same time he followed a course of medicine. In 1859 he was a soldier, and in 1862 a military surgeon, and then applied himself to the study of mental diseases. He is now Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Royal University of Turin, where another eminent medical man, Enrico Morselli, Professor of Psychological Medicine, is investigating the causes of the morbid process leading to suicide, and some sections of moral statistics, not less important to the intellectual and moral evolution of mankind than the researches of Professor Lombroso. While the latter now confines himself to the subject of the anthropometry of criminals and of crime in general, the former treats, besides the psychological phenomena of voluntary death or suicide, of the not less interesting manifestations of the mind known under the name of hypnotism. Lombroso's best book now universally appreciated in learned society is *L'Uomo Delinquente*. Herein the author asks us, in the words of one of his numerous critics, "to withdraw our attention from the crime to the criminal." He inquires into guilt or culpability, not as a mere moral anomaly or sport of chance, but as a phenomenon produced by natural causes. In *L'Uomo Delinquente* a largeness of view is apparent, as the result of acute observation and able synthesis, and a new conception of the universality and regularity of the laws which influence human actions. It is the most logical demonstration of modern determinism, although somewhat deficient in patient analysis the want of which has induced his opponents to accuse him of hasty conclusions and immature classifications. Although *L'Uomo Delinquente* is the best known of his publications, its author did not spring into general fame almost suddenly on its first appearance. His previous writings, though less ambitious in the enlarged division of demography, had already made his name familiar to many of us. And in spite of the statistical method, for, not unlike the Pythagoreans, he has taken for his motto *Numero pondere mensura*, his style both of thought and of diction is charming, because he is exact and concise in expression. Lombroso's works have, however, one defect—to some it is a merit—that of wounding the tender conscience of not a few men, whose professed ideals of morality are based on dogmas and free-will. The problem of the moral responsibility of malefactors, which, according to Lombroso and other criminalists, is solved by hereditary and anatomical predestination, is by hostile critics considered only fit to be dealt with by penal codes. Thus the determinists, of which school Professor Lombroso is, if not the founder, at least an earnest and staunch apostle, are waging a desperate battle with the spiritualists and theologians. Which party will emerge victorious from the contest it is not easy for any man to suggest. Their points of view being different, the views are consequently different, and the whole subject is after all, according to a French publicist, *un problème épineux*, and, according to another, *un vrai problème de haute critique complexe*. It is happily beyond the scope of this paper to discuss it here. But as it is necessary for the purpose of understanding the subject, to state these views, I shall do so briefly, for to examine them critically is not, as I have said before, within the province of this paper. It may be supposed that the determinists or the advocates of heredity and anatomical and physiological character in the individual are uncompromising expositors of the doctrine of fatalism or the inexorableness of the law. It is true they confess that nature possesses infallible regularity in all her dealings with man, and that she is neither tender, nor merciful, nor just; but, at the same time, she is never capricious. Under the cover of extreme sternness there are laws which, when duly studied and usefully applied, modify to a considerable extent the fatalistic aspect of determinism. An appropriate system of education, for example, can, under favourable conditions, change, control, and produce by degrees such psychological nuances, almost imperceptible at first, that a criminal can be transformed into an honest man, and a morbid organisation into a healthy body and mind. Thus transformism is not seldom included in determinism. There are at present some unequivocal signs and symptoms of a truce between the determinists and the transformists, for they have found a point of contact where their ideas meet and harmonise. They are both, doubtless, within the sphere of science and humanity, in opposition to the dogmatic sect of spiritualists, whose only remedy for the criminal, whether irredeemable or not, is penalty. These latter are said by their adversaries to represent the collective egotism of society, which is to be another name for the much vaunted modern utilitarianism. Not unlike the Italian school of determinists represented by Lombroso, Ferre, and Garapolo, there is also a French school, whose learned members, Fouillee, Guyau, and others, have an organ of their own, entitled *Archives d' Anthropologie Criminelle*, edited by M. Lacassagne of Lyons, which happens to be as well the seat of the advanced school of hypnotists, where all the questions I have rather superficially alluded to above are treated at length with a considerable array of facts and with critical acumen. Now to return once more to Lombroso. The praise bestowed on his work by competent scholars has been won not less by elaborate researches than through his elevated character and exaltedness of his sentiments, for he possesses in a large degree the higher endowments of head and heart. Of an amiable, retiring, and unobtrusive disposition, without any craving for this world's applause, he has often been the butt of the attack of not a few opponents; but the annoyance caused by the latter has been more than compensated by the general esteem and affection in which he is held by his contemporaries in the liberal and cultured society of his country and elsewhere. It has been his destiny, he tells us in his own autobiographical sketch, in a somewhat dejected, but not discouraged tone, to have his original ideas and suggestions sneered at at first, to be adopted afterwards in full under the parentage of some other writer. For this misfortune Lombroso may find consolation in the company of great many illustrious names whose priority in inventions or discoveries has often been disputed by an oblivious and ungrateful posterity.

I shall now devote the second part of this paper to what may be considered the latest contribution of Professor Lombroso to criminal anthropology. It is an interesting paper on the physiognomy of criminals, lunatics, and anarchists, based on his work *Delitto Politico*, and published in the *Nouvelle Revue* of Paris, of 15th of May last, under the heading of *La Physionomie des Anarchistes*. According to the *British Medical Journal* of July 4, this paper has also appeared in an English press, in the *Monist*. As the latter review is not available, I shall translate from the French original. Professor Lombroso begins thus:—"One of the most curious and practical applications of criminal anthropology, that new science which is based on sociology, psychiatry, and penal law, is derived from the study of the physiognomy of the political criminal. It furnishes, in fact, to the study of political crime certain bases, which appeared hitherto to elude the researches and efforts of jurists. It gives us also the means to differentiate the true revolution always fruitful and fertile from riot and rebellion which are but sterile." Then Lombroso enunciates his views and proposes the means to distinguish at sight the useful revolutionary from the noisy anarchist. The former type is marked by a noble physiognomy, such as soft eyes and fine foreheads, symmetry and beauty of features, which one instinctively attributes to good men, where honour, justice, sincerity, and intelligence are enthroned. These are the distinctive lineaments of men like Paoli, Fabrizzi, Dandolo, Moro, Mazzini, Garibaldi, Gambetta, Marx, Lassalle and the Christian Martyrs. In the anarchist type Lombroso discovers all the stigmata of the born delinquent. His head is low and broad, a receding forehead, hypertrophic jaw, retreating chin, unequal size of the orbits, sessile ears, large zygomas, and enormous frontal sinews. In short, Lombroso describes him as an altogether villainous face, too much lip and jaw, full of anomalies and exaggerations, denoting that low propensities rule the man, and nothing would be too vile for such a person to do. This type is illustrated by such men as Fieschi, Guiteau, Jourdan, Oppenheim, and several other criminals, anarchists, and communards. When information is available, the author traces the genealogy of his criminals to a source, where unequivocal physical marks of degeneration are visible, transmitted in hereditary descent to its latest representatives. These marks are less evident when the criminal is young, but develop as he becomes more hardened in crime, which is an argument in favour of transformism. Then Lombroso has discovered a close connection between some religious enthusiasts and malefactors. One of these chief anarchists, named Parsons, is said to have derived his unreasonable turbulance from an excessively religious mother, and a father who was an irreconcillable Temperance Leaguer. This assertion has given offence to some well-intentioned people, but is it not true that genuine types of criminals are not seldom found under the cloak of religion or, rather, religious fanaticism? Ceremonial religion is, indeed, a species of morality made easy. In support of this view, allow me to quote here, from an interesting article on "Practical Morality" in the *Westminster Review* for June last, the following:—"The Arab cut-throat who never omits his devotions, the Italian brigand who regularly confesses to his priest, and the more advanced Christian who attends closely to a prescribed form of worship, but who loses no opportunity of gaining an advantage at his neighbour's expense may all appear to be dissemblers; but if the truth could be known with certainty, it would probably be found that all have erred from the same cause, viz., the adoption of a false standard of conduct, and that each has provided himself with ample justification for his misdeeds." This is plainly an orthodox version of the hypocrisy of the world, but one may perhaps obtain a more scientific explanation if the physiognomy of all such dissemblers were examined. We are told elsewhere in the same *Review* that "the suppression of selfish instincts and the cultivation of generous and sympathetic virtues are among the first objects of the Christian system of morals," which I for one thoroughly believe; but all the merits contained in our Christian code of ethics seem to have had no important influence on the practical conduct of the majority of mankind, even on those who call themselves, nominally of course, Christians of the various Churches into which the best of religions is divided. Thus the good seed contained in this excellent code of morals falls almost entirely upon stony ground, and if the anthropological principles advocated by Lombroso and his school were better known, the causes of this extraordinary barrenness would be made clear, and more effective remedies suggested. But it is so hard to dislodge prejudices, especially when dogma clashes with truth. *Vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa æstimat*, said Cicero, about two thousand years ago, and it is just as true now as when Catiline was menacing with utter subversion the whole fabric of the Roman Republic.

It remains now to consider the application of the anthropological rules of Lombroso to the population of Bombay. This is a vast subject, requiring more discretion than valour. The present paper, however, can only pretend to be the fugitive glimpses of an impressionist, notwithstanding the local criminal annals furnish us an immense amount of materials to fill up the canvas with life-size figures illustrative of this branch of anthropology. Bombay, like every other city in the world, possesses its contingent of criminals. Whatever the percentage its criminality bears to the rectitude of conduct of the whole of its inhabitants, it is very far indeed, to judge from the Court returns, from rivalling St. Augustine's "City of God." There are no political anarchists here, it is true; but we have instead a well-disciplined body of financial anarchists or commercial delinquents, in addition to other kinds of criminals indigenous to the country. They are the promoters of various bogus commercial enterprises, reinforced by a knot of hirelings, who flood society with misery and pauperism. And they are more dangerous than the political anarchists, because unlike the latter they overreach and circumvent their neighbours by any method or means outside the limits of the criminal law. There is no overdrawing here of the picture. Every member of this society, I believe, can testify to the fact. The *genus* financial anarchist is known under various appellations besides being a malig ant parasite. The whole range of Hindoo literature, whether Brahminic or Buddhist, and the Mahomedan writers of the post-Sanskrit period make no allusion to him, or to his joint-stock jobbery. He has evidently been imported of late years from abroad, and having found a congenial soil here, thrives most luxuriantly. "In England, for instance," says the above quoted writer of the *Westminster Review*, "we seem to be at an immense distance from the state of things which existed in the last century. . . . The fine gentleman in difficulties does not now dream of 'taking to the road.' He would rather betake himself to the city and lend his name to some bogus commercial undertaking, or live by contracting debts which he had no intention of paying." Such individuals are certainly as worthy of the study of the anthropologist as the political anarchist or communard. It would be humane as well on our part if you could formulate a physiognomic and craniological index to warn in time their innocent victims of their impending fate. A careful methodical, and scientific study of physiognomy, on the plan proposed by Professor Lombroso, is indeed one of the positive means to obtain an insight into a man's character. An extension of this plan from the type of political anarchism to his compeer of the commercial world would be a boon to society. In the meantime, our own observation may enable us to collect, like Professor Lombroso's list of stigmata, all the anomalities pathognomonic of the type "jobber." Some works of physiognomists and phrenologists I have consulted on the subject give a sniped nose, a short and thick neck, and the abnormal shapes of the ears as more or less indicative of a covetous and selfish disposition; but the mouth and the eyes are said to unveil still better the condition of the individual's thoughts, developing into cruelty, malice, and ferocity in response to the feeling swaying his mind. "The eyes speak all languages," says Emerson, and this quaint expression of the American sage is so far true that the images of one's secret agitations and emotions are painted in his eyes. The lips, though thick, fleshy, and coarse, and as such an evident sign of evil design, may utter dissembling words and deceive, but the eyes always betray the deceiver. "Hypocrisy," says a phrenologist, "is sooner detected by the appearance of the eye than in any other way. The hypocrite lies with his lips, but his eyes proclaim the truth, in spite of his efforts to conceal his feelings, by hiding his eyes, half closing them, or turning them away from the gaze of others." Admirable is the description of the hypocrite in the *Divina Commedia*, and I shall quote it, with your permission, in the original, because it is so beautiful and so musical:—

"Laggiu trovammo una gente dipinta,
Che giva intorno assai con lenti passi
Piangendo, e nel sembiante stanca e vinta.
Egli avean cappe con cappucci bassi
Dinanzi agli occhi, fatte della taglia
Che per li monaci in cologna fassi."

Inferno, c. 23, v. 58-63.

The hypocrites Dante Alighieri met with in his way, as he was being led, allegorically of course, by his guide Virgil, through the sixth region of the realms of Pluto, have their representatives in the "promoters of bubbles" and "sharks," according to the modern financial nomenclature, who are as fit to be the inmates of such a place as his *gente dipinta*. It is not the poet's pen alone that has bequeathed us such a masterly description of the hypocrite. The painter's brush has also left for our edification and instruction his features drawn to perfection. If any of the member of this society has ever visited the Dominican Convent of St. Maria in Milan, he cannot have failed to notice in that celebrated picture "The Last Supper," by Leonardo da Vinci, the physiognomy of Judas Iscariot, the typical hypocrite of the Christian world. Coming down to our own times, those who went to the late Paris Exhibition must have observed in the picture gallery the large and splendid oil-painting "Christ before Palate," by Michael de Munkacsy, where the group of the Pharisees surrounding the "Innocent Victim" possess each and all a face or physiognomy pathognomonic of the criminal type I have described above. I wish I had a few copies of photographs to illustrate this part of my paper, or at least a couple of originals. There is no lack of "originals" of this class anywhere. In fact, the specimens of these industrious gentlemen, or rather *chevaliers d'industrie*, are far from rare in this city of Infanta Catherina. But such an exhibition would most probably involve me in some sort of legal process without any gain to our science—an unnecessary sacrifice that does not lead to any perfection. Besides, the *chevaliers d'industrie* are in every city more or less powerful, and more or less organised, and I need not offend without any appreciable benefit to mankind the *camorra* of our Indian Naples. But if these financial anarchists flourish, it is because their delinquencies are condoned by public opinion. It is, indeed, this *tyrannie du nombre*, as Georges Ohnet calls it in his *Dis.ipla*, that does nowadays away to a great extent the destinies of the numerous populations of the globe. It is not seldom that in some of our elective function a noisy and uncultured majority, led by a *parvenu*, supplants a candidate with inherited prestige or ancestral tradition, and with all the advantages of gentle birth and breeding, superior education, and moral rectitude. It is against this "tyranny of the number" that anthropology protests. It admits equality of opportunities, but not of conditions. This science is still young, quite in its infancy; but there is a great future before it. It will have, doubtless, to struggle hard against the unscientific tenets, democratic excesses, and orgies of political radicalism and rank socialism, but its triumph is certain. Anthropology inculcates the sound principle that whatever the amount of wealth or the advantages of material comforts or the high social position and even the sum of attainments, nothing can compensate for the loss of honourable and self-respecting conduct. This is the physiology of anthropology. There is also an anthropological therapeutic. Having found that religion and morals never reach the root of the calamities, with which a faulty organisation, both physical and moral, is surrounded, it infers that the whole cure is but preventive, and formulates the following precept, which, in the words of Professor Morselli, runs thus:—"To develop in man the power of well-ordering sentiments and ideas by which to reach a certain aim in life; in short, to give force and energy to the moral character." Another subject closely connected with this is one of a problem in heredity and perhaps remotely related to ethnology. Having described as briefly as possible the stigmata of the commercial delinquent as a subject of study for criminal anthropologists, I was naturally drawn to that curious phenomenon,—the fat, pompous, prosperous, *nouveaux riche* whose wealth vanishes in less than three generations, and even his progeny becomes extinct. In other countries, in France for instance, the trading and the shop-keeping class

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S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Ganeshkhind, 19th Aug., 1891.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 26.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday; and the only alteration in London financial quotations wired by Reuter is in Rupee Securities, which were ½ per cent. higher in Fours and ¼ in 4½ per cents, at £77½ and £75⅞, respectively. In New York also Bar Silver was unchanged at 98½ cents; but demand Exchange was half a cent. lower, at 4·85⅞ dollars.

The Wheat Market was firm, but White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool comes 1d. per cental lower, at 8s. 5d. ex-quay, No. 1 Soft White having been unchanged. Linseed was steady at previous quotations for Bombay Seed.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet all round last evening, the total Sales having reached only 5,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats; and quotations were quite unaltered, both on the spot and to arrive. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York also the Cotton Market was virtually unchanged, 8 cents being still the price of ready Mid-Uplands, while September Futures were only two points lower, at 7·91 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 5,000 bales.

Nothing at all was done in the staple for export in our local market to-day; and the Mills took only 300 bales, say 100 each of Dhulia at Rs. 138-9, Julgaum at Rs. 150, and Broach at Rs. 186 per candy, the tone of the market remaining quiet, but prices without change.

WHEAT has been steady in tone, but only a small business has again transpired. Prices however have advanced half an anna per cwt., and we now quote—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5-9-0	per cwt.
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No. 1 Club Delhi	" 5-4-0	"
Red Delhi	" 4-15-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-11-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-13-0	"
Hard Red	" 4-4-0	"

SEEDS have again been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market; but rates are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,578 bales.
Wheat	39,640 cwts.
Linseed	6,826 "
Rapeseed	9,973 "
Poppy seed	645 "
Castor seed	2,080 "

FREIGHTS are firm, but with not much doing, yesterday's rates, at which there are takers of tonnage, not having been accepted.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 5½d for Bank Demand, and later on some business was done at 1s. 5 9-32d., but the rate did not last. Private paper, in small quantities, was sold for the mail at 1s. 5 7-16d., and for September delivery at 1s. 5 15-32d. to 1s. 5½d. for three months' sight Credits. We quote as follows for ready rates, the Banks closing to-morrow for another native holiday:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5½d. to 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 7-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 11-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5 7-16d.	"
Francs do.	1-83¾d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady all day at yesterday's final quotations of 107½ for Fours for cash and the coming settlement, and 107⅝ for the end of September account, with buyers at these rates; but not much actual business has been booked. 106 nominal is now quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—Rates for Cotton Mill Scrip continue to tend in favour of buyers, and we note this evening a further decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per share in a number of instances. Cotton Press Shares are also lower in some cases at our quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin arrived here from Bombay this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, AUG. 26.

Orient steamer Ormuz, from Australia, has arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3½

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 5½d.

2½ per cent. Consols for account	95⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. "	75⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	45

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for Antofa, Gusta, Iquique, and remaining offices in Chili may be in preconcerted language, but are sent at sender's risk.

Land lines Valparaiso to Serena still interrupted.

Telegrams for Guatemala only will be received at sender's risk.

Mauritius mail closes Zanzibar, 6 p.m., Saturday, 29th.

Mauritius mail closes Colombo, 4 p.m., 29th.

Cable Foochow Shanghai right and communication with Japan arrived.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th August, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	26	10	10 a.m.	3	41
Teheran	26	1	11 p.m.	0	43
Suez	26	2	49 p.m.	0	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 26th August 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	..	..	..
" Kurrachee	..	..	..	..
" Madras	...	..	..	..

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	71 40	56 39	53 91	51 43
Wednesday, Aug. 26	.....	0 5	0 7	....
Total	71 40	56 44	53 98	51 43
Total fall to 26th August 1890	65 65	67 11	69 26	54 96
Total fall to 26th August 1889	63 39	67 12	65 36	60 13

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following is the total return of rainfall on 24th August 1891:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	55 96	Baroda	19 29
Panjoo	61 73	Mehmadabad	19 47
Valturana	45 59	Ahmedabad	24 20
Palghur	63 34	Viramgam	33 99
Gholwad	52 91	Wadhwan	13 91
Daman	52 97	Kharaghora	24 3
Bulsar	47 1	Dabhoi	26 86
Nausari	54 93	Sevalia	22 33
Surat	47 55	Godhra	21 80
Kim	39 39	Odwada	23 93
Broach	48 71	Dohad	13 74

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 25.

10 p.m. .. .. 80·7

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 26.

6 a.m.	81·0
10 a.m.	82·7
2 p.m.	81·1
4 p.m.	79·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KING—August 18, at Bangalore, the wife of Surgeon-Major W G King, M B, of a son.

McLEAN—August 11, at Dudputlee Tea Estate, Cachar, the wife of Colin McLean, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SILCOCK—August 13, at Bilaspore, C P, Alexander John Henry Bernard (Barney), only and dearly loved child of Surgeon and Mrs Alexander Silcock, aged 9 months and 21 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1891.

THE civil war in Chili, which began in January last by the revolt of the fleet and the Congress against the Army and the President, has now apparently arrived at a crisis. The cutting of the telegraph wires on Monday by one of the belligerents put an end to the means of communication between Valparaiso and the outer world. The curtain thus falls before we have learned the ultimate result of the bold but perilous attempt of the Congressionalists to transfer the seat of war from the remote north to the centre of the Republic, and seize Valparaiso. This design was attributed to the "insurgents" some months since, the command of the sea making it possible to land troops in the vicinity of the chief port, the possession of which would give easy access to Santiago, the capital. The forts around Valparaiso were strengthened in anticipation of such a coup, though few believed that a movement so rash would be attempted. On Thursday last, however, the Congressionalist forces landed near Valparaiso, and having cut the telegraph wires and blown up some bridges—doubtless to secure their flank and rear from attack—advanced in the direction of the city, where the President had made vigorous preparations for their reception. The two armies came into contact next day, and there resulted a terrific three days' battle between the insurgents and the Government troops which was continued on Saturday and Sunday. The battle raged with great fury on Sunday, when the insurgents, helped by the fire of their ships, assaulted the President's main position upon which his forces had been pressed back on Saturday. The result of the trial of strength on Sunday was favourable to the Government. The insurgents charged Balmaceda's main position again and again, and were uniformly repulsed. The carnage was great, and it is reasonable to suppose that the assailants suffered most. The fighting lasted until nightfall. The next day the exhausted combatants rested, and the wounded were attended to. The situation of the insurgents is not very dissimilar to that of the Russians before Plevna—they have attempted to carry a carefully prepared position by repeated charges and have failed. Meanwhile the President, with the promptitude and energy which characterises him, has directed 4,000 Government troops in the northern province of Coquimbo to re-occupy Iquique, which has no garrison. He will thus deprive the enemy of his base, and with it of his war chest, for the nitrate province of Tarapaca, of which Iquique was the port, furnished the funds with which the Congressionalists were enabled to victual the fleet and raise an army. That province, with the cubic nitre, which is yearly exported to the value of nine millions sterling will now change masters. This is an important and will probably prove a decisive incident, whatever the issue of the fighting at Valparaiso. The cost of the war has hitherto been very heavy on both sides. President Balmaceda has put the war expenditure of the first four months of the year at £2,000,000 sterling. A forced loan of twenty millions of dollars was necessary to carry on the struggle. The money thus obtainable would scarcely suffice to pay the troops until September; but with the revenues of Tarapaca he will be in no want of funds.

This obstinate and sanguinary struggle had its origin in what at all events presented the appearance of a plausible demand for constitutional reform, put forward by the Chilian Congress and resisted by President Balmaceda. The chief point at issue was the perpetuation of the system hitherto prevailing under which each President recommended his successor to the electors for their approval and votes. The nomination was in effect decisive, for the Government officials as a matter of course favoured the favourite, and the whole weight of the administration was thrown into the scale against any rash opponent. President Balmaceda declared his intention to act according to the established usage. He nominated as candidate for the succession to the Presidency Senor Sanfuentes, a rich financier, said to be a man upon whose complacency the retiring President could count upon hereafter. The majority of the Congress protested, and the protest being disregarded, the Chamber of Deputies refused to vote the supplies. The President was resolute, as the Congress would legally dissolve by efflux of time on the 1st January 1891, up to which date the existing taxation was valid. This dissolution of the Congress should have come about with the close of last year. But the Senate and Chamber of Deputies continued to sit, and challenged the right of the President to collect the taxes. On the 1st January the President issued a decree, authorising the collection of the taxes pending the convocation of the new Congress to be elected in March. On the same day Congress pronounced the deposition of Balmaceda from the post of President on the ground of that he had issued an unlawful decree for levying taxes, contrary to the constitution, and other illegal acts. Before matters had come to this pass, Senor Sanfuentes had abandoned his candidature. President Balmaceda nominated Don Claudio Vicuna, a man of a more resolute stamp. The President treated the Congress as a usurping body, aiming to upset the constitution by illegal means. The army was on his side. He had paid great attention to its organization, giving promotion and rewards to officers devoted to himself. On the other hand, the navy were irritated by the favour shown to the army. Military officers were raised to lucrative positions, while the claims of naval officers were passed over. The officers of the Chilian Navy are said to be men of scientific tastes, given to reading and meditation. They are aristocratic and conservative in sympathy; belonging for the most part to influential families with property in the country and the rural districts, who do not at all approve of the dominant class in the capital, with whom the officers of the army are in close contact. The navy naturally favoured the opposition. The President was credited with a determination to arrest the leaders of the opposition and deal with them as rebels against the Government. To escape this fate the Congress leaders went on board the men-of-war in the harbour, and claimed the support of officers and sailors against the usurpation of the deposed President. Nearly the whole of the fleet responded to the appeal.

The President, with the army around him, was master of the situation on shore, and proceeded to bring the batteries to bear on the mutineers. The men-of-war left the harbour and sailed for the northern waters. On January 20th hostilities began with the occupation by the fleet of Iquique, from which, as we have said, the rich nitrate of the province of Tarapaca is sent to the American and European markets. The Government troops re-entered the city in the night and occupied it, all but Customs House, the Congressionalists having no troops to hold any other position on shore. The men-of-war threatened to bombard the town if the Government troops did not retire. At the intervention of H. M. S. Warspite, which happened to be on the spot, this extreme measure was deferred for a week, in the hope of an accommodation. Then the bombardment began, and the principal quarter of the town was burnt. Every effort of the Congressionalists to fight their way into the town from the Customs House was resisted successfully for many days by the Government troops; they could oppose no artillery to the fire of the ships, but stood their ground with great resolution. Being taken in the rear by a force landed at some distance up the coast, the Government troops retired from Iquique, and the Congress leaders obtained the control of the revenues of the nitrate province. Meanwhile Balmaceda having possession of the seat of Government and large supplies of gold and silver took measures to create a fleet and procure repeating rifles to arm his troops. The construction in French ports of two war vessels for the Chilian Government was hurried on. When they were completed, efforts were made in the interests of the Congress to detain them in French ports, and the Civil Court issued an injunction accordingly. But inasmuch as the French Government is in official relation only with President Balmaceda, the order of the Court has been overruled, and the two new war vessels may yet be in time to take part in the operations now in progress at Valparaiso. Some months ago the President achieved a striking success with torpedo boats, one of which succeeded in sending to the bottom the Blanco Escalada, which had distinguished herself in the bombardment of Iquique. The Congressionalists have not been idle. Having secured the rich province of Tarapaca, and thereby secured monetary supplies, they were enabled to purchase in America arms and ammunition with which to equip the army which is now in a condition to meet that of the President and even to attack it in its entrenchments. Having command of the sea, they were able to possess themselves one by one of the seaports, thus balancing the advantage possessed by President Balmaceda in the railway, which enabled him to throw a body of troops upon any point or points and move his troops freely up and down the country. The issue of this singular contest between the whale and the elephant is still in doubt.

WHEN Military Works were made over a year or two since from the Provincial to the Imperial Government, Lord Reay's Government protested strongly against the change, denouncing the arrangement as providing an expensive and extravagant agency for the execution of public works. The administration report of the Bombay Public Works Department for 1890-91 bears out this unpromising forecast. The transfer of the works at the larger stations, we are told, has resulted in very largely increased expense to the State. Under the old arrangement 23 per cent. on the outlay on Imperial Military Works supervised by the Provincial establishment was credited to the Bombay Government, this credit amounting in the last year of the contract to nearly Rs. 2,40,000. A few of the smaller stations in the Bombay, Poona, and Deesa districts remain under the Bombay Public Works Department, but all the important stations have been transferred to the Military Works Department, and the supervision of the work in them has become a direct imperial charge, so that last year the percentage due to this Government for supervision was only a little over Rs. 36,000, or over two lakhs less than in 1889-90. As the actual cost of these establishments is calculated at only Rs. 1,10,000, the Bombay Government lose about a lakh on the year. And there is no reason to believe that what has been lost to Provincial finance has been gained to imperial. The report—in which we may detect a not unnatural desire on the part of the local Government to tell the Supreme authorities that its warnings have been fulfilled—expresses the belief that the cost of the separate agency for military works has considerably exceeded the old percentage paid to this Government for supervision. The transfer, it is insisted, has resulted in largely increased expenditure by the State, and a large portion of the increase falling on provincial funds, its means of providing for urgently necessary civil requirements in the shape of buildings and communications, have been crippled to the extent of the loss. "The explanation," the Bombay Government say, "lies in the fact that the duplication of establishments causes increased expense under both heads, and that economy is only to be effected by the concentration of work, and not by its separation into different branches, each requiring separate establishments for its control and supervision." None of the Provincial administrations have a better title to speak thus than the Bombay Government, which, by amalgamating the separate irrigation establishments in Guzerat and the Deccan, has shown in a very practical way its belief in the economy of concentration of supervising establishments. It would be interesting to hear what the Government of India have to say to this weighty criticism of a measure which has cost much and is worth little. We have heard only one side of the question it is true, but when we hear the other side we shall expect to be told how much more the Government of India are paying for the supervision of Military Works, now that they have an establishment of their own for the purpose. Bombay, at all events, is a lakh poorer for the change in the first year during which it has been in operation, and the most interesting thing that the Supreme Government could tell us is by how much more or how much less than that the Imperial treasury is the poorer.

IN September of last year the Bombay police brought to light some forgeries of rupee stamps which had evidently been going on for some time. The discovery prompted a local collector of postage stamps to write to us an account of some inquiries which he had made of the post office authorities, both here and in Calcutta, respecting some so-called "provisional" Indian stamps which [illegible] been offered to a German philatelic publication with a modest request that £6 should be paid for such rareties. The post office authorities denied the story that there had been a provisional issue, and they do not seem to have looked upon the incident as an indication that forgery must be going on somewhere. A correspondent in England, who describes himself as "a philatelist, and considered an expert in the matter of forgeries," sends us, somewhat late in the day, an account of the circumstances under which, in August 1888, he discovered in a small shop in London, an envelope with a number of rupee stamps, which bore the India-rubber stamp of a well known Bombay firm—not the firm mentioned in connection with the forgeries last year. Next mail day another envelope, bearing stamps of the same appearance, were taken to the same shop, and they came into our correspondent's hands. He communicated with a firm of stamp dealers in Leipsic, who are also the directors of the stamp collector's journal published there. Our correspondent does not say if he is the ardent philatelist who asked £6 for the five stamps which he sent to Leipsic, but the coincidence is curious, and we are not able to say why he should be anxious, three years after discovering the forgery, to let us know that the public owe it to him that it was found out. He is good enough to send us one of the stamps which he submitted to the Bombay Postmaster General in October 1888—one of the roughest and most bungling imitations of a stamp that could be imagined, and it is difficult to believe that the Bombay postal authorities could have returned it with the observation that there was no reason to think that it was not genuine. In colour, drawing, and shading, the stamp proclaims its fraudulent origin as plainly as can be. Whether the specimen belongs to the batch of forgeries detected last year is a matter upon which we cannot speak with as much confidence as our correspondent does. But that forgers were at work in the summer of 1888 is beyond doubt.

THE Anthropological Society are indebted to Dr. da Cunha for having introduced to them at their meeting last evening a subject to which much less attention has been paid in India than it deserves. India offers as promising a field for investigation in Criminal Anthropology as France or Italy, in which two countries special attention has been directed to it. Here, where the gaols are seldom without prisoners belonging to the criminal tribes, the opportunities for studying the subject at first hand are abundant, and there is no reason why as much should not be done by scientific enquirers in India as Lombroso has done in Italy. Heredity has, for the same reason, a larger part in the conditions which make for crime than it has in Europe, and we should therefore expect that the physical indications of criminal tendency would be more pronounced in this country than they are in Europe. Dr. da Cunha's paper did little more than touch the fringe of a great and important subject, but the difficulty of treating it in an exhaustively scientific way on a first introduction must of course be recognized. On another occasion he may be tempted to deal with criminal anthropology in its practical aspects, for the importance of its bearing upon police and penal legislation is being increasingly recognized, and both in America and in France the revelations which Lombroso and his School have made have led in recent years to important changes in the treatment of criminals. The principle that criminal tendencies are the correlative of specific physical abnormalities is gaining ground, as a more scientific account of the matter than that which takes easy refuge in the assumption of an original depravity in man, and with it there has grown up an increasing distrust in mere punishment as a means of disposing of the criminal classes. The Elmira Reformatory in New York is the most conspicuous embodiment of the newer theories in regard to the criminal, and for this we are indebted to the scientific study to which the whole question of the penal laws has been submitted in our time. Dr. da Cunha gave an admirable account yesterday of the newer tendencies of thought in regard to this important question, and he invested it with an interest which should tempt some other members of the Society to take it up inductively and independently, so that India may make contributions of her own to what is perhaps the most important of the social sciences.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 23rd instant in the Vehar Lake, was 1 inch 92 cents. as against 3 inches 20 cents. in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 63 inches 35 cents. as against 84 inches 92 cents. last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 27 feet 35 cents., and at the end of the week 27 feet 35 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 28 feet 80 cents, at the beginning of the week, and 30 feet 75 cents. at the end of the week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was 1 inch 88 cents., and at the same date last year 3 inches 49 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 70 inches 51 cents. or 30 inches 60 cents. less than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of the water on the lake was 55 feet 9 cents, or 2 feet 10 cents. less than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 55 feet 4 cents, or 2 feet 10 cents less than last year. On Pawai Reservoir the rainfall for the week was 1 inch 94 cents as against 3 inches 24 cents for the same week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 66 inches 43 cents, as against 79 inches 80 cents. last year. At the end of the week the height of the water was 25 feet 5 cents, being 6 feet 75 cents. more than last year at the same date.

FEVER, particularly of a low remittent type, is very prevalent at present in Hyderabad. Cholera also is still on the increase, and disorders of the alimentary canal are very common. Seldom, in fact, has there been a more sickly season at Hyderabad.

CHOLERA has broken out again in Black Town, Madras. Mr. Pullen, a Sergeant of the Madras Bank, residing in Umpherson's street, and a native Christian in Sembodoss street have succumbed to the disease.

THERE have been no more deaths from cholera at Benares. For the last week there have been no fresh cases in cantonments.

GENERAL LOCKHART has left Simla for Abbottabad.

A PROPOSAL for the establishment of a Dairy Farm at Barara, which is a short distance from Umballa, for the supply of milk and butter to the troops at the latter cantonment, is under the consideration of the Local Government.

THE Khojak tunnel is now practically finished; indeed we are informed an engine might have been run through it any time during the last six weeks. However, as there was no particular reason for hastening the final achievement, the engineers have preferred to go on thoroughly clearing up and finishing off the interior of the tunnel. Therefore, when the first train is passed through, as will happen in [illegible] days' time, it will signify that the [illegible] to run through tra

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The French fleet sailed to-day for Cherbourg. During the stay of the Squadron in England constant social meetings of the officers and crews of the wo nations took place. The visit has produced the friendliest feeling between the two countries.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

H. R. H. Prince George of Wales has been promoted to the rank of Commander in the Royal Navy.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

In the cricket match between Lancashire and Sussex, the former scored a victory by an innings and 43 runs.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHILI.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

To-day's advices from Chili state that the insurgent and Government forces have merely engaged in desultory skirmishes and manœuvres since the battle on Sunday last.

CANADIAN WHEAT PROSPECTS.

OTTAWA, Aug. 25.

Warm weather has prevailed for some time past in the wheat districts of Canada, and a splendid yield is expected.

THE BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE IN AFRICA.

CAPETOWN, Aug. 25.

It is reported here that a British force has arrested a native chief owing to his tribe having come into conflict with the police of the Chartered Company. The arrest is said to have been made despite strong protests by the Portuguese.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 26.

At to-night's meeting of the Industrial Conference, an important paper was read by Mr. J. V. Josi on the advisability of holding industrial exhibitions at selected centres in this country. He maintained that industrial exhibitions, such as were held in Europe and America on the model of the exhibition of 1851, were often proposed for India, but the present proposal of Dr. Blaney aimed too high in the present condition of the country. India was unprepared and unequipped, and could not hope to benefit by such exhibitions. Dr. Blaney's scheme had best stand over till they were in a fitter position; as the time was not yet near though it ought not to be far way. Rao Sahib Amarchand considered that the country would benefit by an exhibition at the present time and moved that the Conference approve of the idea of holding an industrial exhibition, and resolves that the Industrial Association of Western India be entrusted with considering its arrangements. Mr. Damoda Janarden Gokhale seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously. Dr. Dhonkoti read a paper on iron and steel industry as applicable to requirements of this country, and Mr. Gostling of Bombay read a clever and argumentative paper on the rupee, and suggested means by which Government could readily raise the rupee to par. The Conference then adjourned, and will meet tomorrow (Thursday) morning.

RACE FOR THE HARRIS SILVER CUP AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 26.

A field of about sixteen turned out at Ganeshkhind this evening to compete in a point to point race for the Silver Cup presented by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris. Among the field were General Gatacre, Mrs. Beckham, Mrs. Boorke, Mrs. Turner Jones, Captain Payton and others. H. E. the Governor and his Staff were also riding, but they did not compete as it was a very damp evening; and just before a start was made, heavy rain fell. They started from a point some three-quarter miles beyond Banira village to the west of Ganeshkhind and finished up on Ganeshkhind Gymkhana course. Captain Anderson reached home a good way ahead of the rest of the field; he rode make-ship; Captain Fanshawe finished second, and Lieutenant Brown third. Mrs. Beckham was well up and Major Blomfield of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers well judged. H. E. Lady Harris and several other visitors watched the race from the tower of Government house. The riders reached home in quite a drenched state.

BALL AT GANESHKHIND.

Their Excellencies dined to-day at Lothian House with General and Mrs. Blundel and to-morrow there will be a ball at Ganeshkhind.

CRICKET AT SATARA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, Aug. 27.

In a two days' match the Satara Eleven has defeated Ahmednugger by ten wickets.

THE MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 26.

The Manipur State will remain in charge of Major Maxwell, Political Officer, when the nomination of the future Maharaja is decided by the Government of India.

THE N.-W. FRONTIER RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The three railway projects considered important by the Government of India, and during next working season to be undertaken, are the Mushkaf line on the Bolan route and the Attock-Mori line, both complementary of the North-West frontier system, and the Gauhati Lumduy line in Assam. The Bhatinda Bhawulpur railway for the present is to be kept in abeyance.

LIEUTENANT VARGES' RIDE ACROSS INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

Lieutenant Varges of the Austrian Army, who started from Bombay on 26th May to ride across India, arrived here this morning, having ridden the whole distance, accompanied by his Portuguese servant, also on horseback. Lieutenant Varges is in a very pitiable condition, his feet being much swollen, and is in very bad health. His appearance was so disreputable that several hotels and boarding-houses refused him admission.

THE LAND SETTLEMENT OF BILASPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BILASPUR, Aug. 26.

Yesterday a deputation from the Malguzari Association of Bilaspur district waited upon the Chief Commissioner with a memorial signed by about three thousand malguzars and tenants representing their grievances against the present land settlement of Bilaspur. In replying he said that [illegible] settlement could not be re-opened, though [illegible] admitted that only in some villages [illegible] was probably high. It is said that [illegible] courteously received

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* PARSEES.

What promises to be a very interesting game, was commenced between the above teams yesterday. Considering that the latter defeated Poona so easily, and that Poona beat the Bombay Gymkhana, it might be considered a foregone conclusion that it would be utterly impossible for the Gymkhana to hold their own against the Parsees; but from yesterday's play, weak as the Gymkhana is, compared with last year, it is not too much to expect a good finish to-day. It is true the Parsees made a wonderfully good score yesterday, but it was mainly due to the champion bat, Mr. Gagrat, who rattled up 93, of which 64 were made by boundary hits alone, in magnificent style. He created great enthusiasm amongst the Parsee spectators, and when he retired, Mr. Shroff of the Chartered Bank went into the tent and presented Mr. Gagrat with a handsome gold ring, as a token of admiration for his magnificent batting display; and there is no doubt it was one of the finest specimens of batting ever seen on the Gymkhana ground. Mr. Cooper came next with 24; but the others did not make a startling show. The fielding of the Gymkhana team was very good yesterday. Their activity never relaxed, all through, the ball was smartly returned, and some neat catches were made. The Gymkhana has never fielded better. In bowling they were unusually strong, although Mr. Anderson, who is still suffering from lameness, was much missed. Mr. F. Clark was the most successful bowler, but Mr. Raikes was the only one who puzzled the Parsee champion. Mr. Gagrat was, indeed, very chary of his bowling, and only one of his sixteen boundary hits was got off Mr. Raikes. Mr. Johnson as wicket-keeper is a valuable acquisition to the Gymkhana. He did some very smart things at the wicket yesterday, and his performance was generally admired. In batting the Gymkhana were unfortunate. They had just commenced when rain began to fall, and the players had to beat a retreat to their tents, where they were forced to remain for about forty minutes. Thus while the Parsees had an excellent wicket, all in favour of the batsmen while they were having their innings, the Gymkhana had to play on a sodden wicket which gave an advantage to the bowlers. It was what is called a "bowler's wicket." In making 93, therefore, for the loss of 5 wickets the Gymkhana may be credited with a very good performance. Mr. Steel, who is not playing regularly this year, and therefore out of practice, gave a pretty display of batting. His cutting was very neat, and he never gave a chance. Even the hit off which he was caught could hardly be termed a mistake. It was a most difficult catch, and created no little surprise amongst the spectators, so smartly was the ball held by Mr Pavri. Captain Smith was in capital form. He and Mr. Raikes, who played out time last evening appeared like making a stand, and it is to be hoped they will give the fielders more hard work to-day. The Parsee fielding was, as usual, excellent. They seemed to have studied each batsman's style, and arranged the field accordingly, so that it was often difficult to get the ball away for many runs. There was a large crowd of spectators who must have numbered between 5,000 and 6,000. Most of them were Parsees, and, as in the Poona match, they deserve a word of praise as to their behavour. There was no mistaking their good feeling towards the Gymkhana, whom they cheered as lustily as they did their own team, every time a ball was well fielded, or when, in batting, a good hit was made. Before proceeding to detail the day's play it may be added that the same team as played yesterday proceed on Friday to Poona, under the captaincy of Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel, to play on Saturday and Monday the return match against Poona, and Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., has kindly placed his mansion at the disposal of the team during their stay in Poona.

Winning the toss the Parsees elected to bat, and made a rather disappointing beginning. Messrs. S. B. Spencer and M. D. Kanga were the batsmen, and Messrs. Raikes and F. Clark the bowlers. The game opened very quietly, both batsmen playing cautiously, and not seemingly caring to hit out, for the bowling was undoubtedly good, and not to be trifled with. Only 2 runs were made when Mr. Spencer was bowled. On Mr. Cooper going in the game remained very dull and uninteresting for a time, both players continuing to treat the bowling with extreme care, and only taking the opportunity to hit out when they got a slack ball. When 10 was reached the game grew livelier. Mr. Cooper, from the manner in which he handled his bat, now seemed set, and began to punish the bowling in earnest. He got a beautiful drive right to the tents off Mr. Clark's bowling. They went on playing well together until Mr. Kanga hit a ball lightly back to the bowler, and Mr. Clark running out to the ball held it smartly (2 for 22). Mr. Gagrat, the Parsee champion, next went in, and the game began in earnest. Mr. Cooper, evidently taking encouragement by being partnered by the champion of his team, began batting more freely than he had been doing, getting two boundary hits in splendid style. Mr. Rogers was now tried with the ball, while Mr. Steel relieved Mr. Raikes. This proved a very expensive change, for Mr. Raikes, although he was not getting any wickets, kept down the runs very well. Mr. Gagrat punished the new bowlers most severely. He got three boundary hits very quickly off Mr. Steel's bowling, and in a very short space of time 50 was telegraphed. The game went on merrily, and the fielders got a great deal of hard work, until Mr. Cooper, who had contributed 24 by really good cricket, got his bales knocked off by Mr. F. Clark (3 for 96). Mr. D. D. Kanga did not add much to the score, but while he was in Mr. Gagrat hit up a number of runs, and when Mr. Kanga was caught the score stood at 115 for 4 wickets. Mr. Pavri, the Parsee captain, joined Mr. Gagrat, and some more heavy hitting was witnessed. The former managed to secure 14, when he was given out l. b. w. (5 for 144). Everybody was now looking to see Mr. Gagrat make his "century." On resuming after tiffin, he was partnered by Mr. R. E. Mody, who made a good start with a 5 leg hit, but he did little more, being soon after clean bowled by Mr. F Clark (6 for 153). Mr. Dubash on going in opened with a single, and then the game became very slow, even Mr. Gagrat treating Messrs. Raikes and F. Clark's bowling with care. After sometime the batsmen commenced to hit out again and the fielders were kept busy. Mr. Gagrat put on one or two more good hits, some of which were boundaries, until he drove a nice tempting ball from Mr. Rogers high into the air to long field off, and was caught by Mr. Nicholson. He only wanted 7 to make his hundred. His magnificent innings included 16 fours, 3 threes, 1 two, and singles. (7 for 172). Messrs. N. C. Bapasola and Dubash were now together, and the former had only made 2 when he gave two successive chances to the fielder at "long on," neither of which were taken. This mattered little however, as immediately after, Mr. Dubash gave a chance to Mr. Steel, which was taken (8 for 179). The next partnership was a short one, Mr. Bapasola after rattling up 13 very rapidly being caught by Mr. F. Clark (9 for 187). Mr. D. C. Pundole, the last man to go in, now joined Mr. Writer, and created considerable excitement amongst the spectators by occasionally hitting the balls high just out of reach of the fielders and no more. Eventually Mr. F. Clark got at Mr. Writer's wicket, and the innings closed at 3-30 p.m. for 197 runs.

After a short interval the Gymkhana commenced their first innings. Messrs. E. E. Steel and Norman Durrant being the first representatives, while Messrs. M. E. Pavri and D. C. Pundole undertook the attack. Mr. Durrant opened with a boundary, and Mr. Steel replied to that with a beautiful out right between the fielders, which also reached the tents and counted 4. When the score had reached 14, the rain which had been threatening all afternoon came down in earnest and stopped play for over half an hour. This was unfortunate for the Gymkhana, for on resuming in a slight drizzle the ground was admirably suited to the bowlers. Mr. Steel made a splendid hit to begin with, driving a ball hard over the fielder's head, just grazing his fingers, and getting 4. Mr. Durrant had just got into double figures when an unfortunate mistake was made. In attempting to run 2 for a hit which was worth no more than 1 he was run out (1 for 20). On being joined by Captain Smith, Mr. Steel gave a very nice display of batting, raising his score rapidly by neat, clean hitting, well placed between the fielders. The score reached 40 very quickly, when a change was made in bowling, Mr. Writer relieving Mr. Pavri. Runs did not come so quickly now, and after Mr. Steel had added a few more runs, he hit one right into Mr. Pavri's hands. It was a difficult catch, well taken (2 for 43). Mr. Steel's was a capital innings, his 36 being hit up quickly in excellent style. When Mr. Prevost partnered Captain Smith runs still came rapidly, and Mr. Gagrat went on to try what he could do with his underhand bowling. Thereupon another mistake was made, Mr. Prevost attempting a run off a ball hit by [illegible] and being run out (3 for 68). The next wicket only added one run, when Dr. Carson was bowled by Mr. Gagrat. When Mr. Nicholson went in, Captain Smith put on a good many runs, but his partner only managed one when he was bowled by Mr. Gagrat (5 for 79). After Captain Smith and Mr. Raikes had been together for some time, Mr. Pavri again relieved Mr. Gagrat, while Mr. M. D. Kanga, took the ball from Mr. Writer. They played until the call of time when the score stood at 93 for 5 wickets. The following are the scores:—

PARSEES.

First Innings.

Mr S B Spencer, b Raikes	1
Mr M D Kanga, c and b F Clark	9
Mr R D Cooper, b F Clark	24
Mr B D Gagrat, c Nicholson, b Rogers	93
Mr D D Kanga, c Rogers, b Raikes	4
Mr M E Pavri, l-b-w, b Steel	14
Mr R E Mody, b F Clark	6
Mr D F Dubash, c Steel, b Raikes	10
Mr N S Bapasola, c F Clark, b Rogers	13
Mr D N Writer, b F Clark	9
Mr D C Pundole, not out	1
Extras	13
Total	197

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Raikes	135	52	8	3
Mr F Clark	89	27	4	4
Mr Rogers	60	58	0	2
Mr Steel	31	30	0	1
Mr H Clark	20	16	1	0

GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Mr E E Steel, c Pavri, b Writer	36
Mr N Durrant, run out	10
Captain Smith, not out	25
Mr F A Prevost, run out	8
Surgeon-Major Carson, b Gagrat	0
Mr E F Nicholson, b Gagrat	1
Mr E B Raikes, not out	7
Mr C D Johnson, Mr F Clark, Mr H Clark, Mr P H Rogers. To bat.	
Extras	6
Total for 5 wickets	93

MORE CASES OF SWINDLING IN BOMBAY.

THE PRIEST AND THE DYING BHATTIA.

Still more cases of swindling are coming to light. The adventurers are plying their trade, apparently without fear of the interference of the police. They are a smart lot, as each story goes every case of swindling being most ingenious. It would now appear that a Hindu priest called "Maharaja" is another victim, having been swindled out of Rs. 7,000 by a gang of thieves who had taken up their abode in a bungalow at Tardeo. After renting the bungalow, the gang furnished it very handsomely, showing that they must have been making plenty of money somewhere by their trickery. One of the members of the gang suddenly fell ill, or pretended to be sick, and the Maharaja was sent for as a spiritual guide to the patient. When he came to administer spiritual consolation to the supposed dying man, another member of the gang, styling himself the patient's medical adviser, also came and told the priest that the sick man had been suddenly attacked by cholera, and would most probably die in a couple of hours. The priest was then taken into the sick man's room and there introduced to the patient, who, the doctor said, was a Bhattia by caste. He had come from up-country to do some business and settle in Bombay. The patient then said to the priest that he had certain property, moveable and immoveable, worth over Rs. 60,000, but as he was then dying, and had no relations, he wanted to bequeath all his property to the Maharaja by will. There was nothing very wonderful in the proposal, for it is a custom amongst certain castes of Hindus to leave their property at death to the Maharaja if they have no relations. The priest consented to become heir to the property, whereupon the doctor urged the expediency of the will being made out at once as the patient was dying. The necessary papers were produced, and a will was made by which all the patient's property was given to the priest. No sooner was this will made, than another member of the gang, disguised as a Marwaree, came and demanded from the patient, immediate payment of Rs. 7,000 which he owed to him (the Marwaree). The dying man replied that he had given away all his property to the priest and had nothing to give to the Marwaree. The latter thereupon began to make a noise, demanding the immediate payment of his coin, which seemed to excite the pretended dying man. The priest then in pity—having got, as he thought, all the dying man's property—took the Marwaree to his house and paid him the Rs. 7,000. Next morning he called at the bungalow, when, as in the case reported in yesterday's issue, the dying man and his friends, furniture and all, had disappeared. The priest reported the case to the police, who are unable to assist him.

Another case is reported in which, however, the cheats were baffled in their attempt to practice upon the credulity of certain women at Cammatipura by the timely arrival of the police. It appears that several members of the gang called at the house of the women and showed them some handsome, and to all appearance, valuable ornaments, which they said they wanted to dispose of at a very low price as the property was stolen. The real price of the ornaments, they said, was Rs. 2,000, but they would sell them for only Rs. 500. After some discussion the price of the gold (?) neck ornaments was fixed at Rs. 300, and the women agreed to buy them. Meanwhile, a man who was witness of the transaction, guessing there was something wrong, at once went and reported the matter to Sirdar Khan Bahadur Abdoolaly, Superintendent of the Detective Police, who deputed one of his assistants to arrest the thieves. The officer accordingly called at the women's house at Duncan Road, where he saw the persons, whom he at once recognised as the members of a notorious gang of swindlers. The thieves on seeing the police officer were sharp enough to detect the police spy under the disguise, and made their escape, without, however, their jewellery. The Inspector took charge of the ornaments, which were afterwards found to be made of brass and worthless.

Inspector Nolan yesterday placed before Mr. Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chintamon Kishow, cashier, and Bhagirth Manajee, book-keeper, in a Marwaree firm, charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of property, namely, Rs. 15,975, on or about Saturday, the 22nd instant. The Magistrate adjourned the case to Wednesday, the 2nd proximo, for the production of witnesses.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR TO SIMLA.

The following is the revised programme of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Simla in September 1891:—

Aug. 31, Monday—Leave Poona at 7 p.m., arrive Dhond Junction at 9-35 p.m., and leave Dhond Junction at 10-25 p.m.

Sept. 1, Tuesday—Arrive Munmar Junction at 6 a.m., leave Munmar Junction at 6-15 a.m., arrive Itarsi at 5-10 p.m., and leave Itarsi at 5-30 p.m.

Sept. 2, Wednesday—Arrive Tundla at 10-27 a.m., and leave Tundla at 10-47 a.m.

Sept. 3, Thursday—Arrive Kalka at 1-20 a.m., leave Kalka by dak, 56 miles, and arrive at Simla.

Sept. 4, Friday to Sept. 8, Tuesday—Stop.

Sept. 9, Wednesday—Leave Simla by dak 56 miles, and arrive Kalka; leave Kalka at 10 p.m.

Sept. 10, Thursday—Arrive Gazeabad at 8-50 a.m., and leave Gazeabad at 9-12 a.m.

Sept. 11, Friday—Arrive Itarsi at 8-30 a.m., leave Itarsi at 9 a.m., arrive Munmar Junction at 8-35 p.m., and leave Munmar Junction at 8-55 p.m.

Sept. 12, Saturday—Arrive Dhond Junction at 4-25 a.m., leave Dhond Junction at 5-10 a.m., and arrive Poona at 7-55 a.m.

His Excellency the Governor will be accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Harris, C.I., Miss Croft, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government, Political Department, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Colonel F. W. Rhodes, D.S.O., Military Secretary, Dr. Martin, Medical Officer, Captain E. H. Cox, A.D.C.

THE ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

The Rugby Football Tournament in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana Athletic and Sporting Meeting will take place on Monday, the 21st September and following days, and not during the meeting as previously advertised.

The Tournament is open to teams from all Clubs, Regiments or Services. Entrance fee Rs. 15 per team.

Entries, which close on the 16th September, should be made either to the undersigned or to the Honorary Secretary for Football.

A Cup will be presented by the Gymkhana to become the absolute property of the winning team.

H. M. STEUART,
H. E. E. PROCTER,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

The fourth centenary of Saint Ignatius of Loyola, founder of the Order of Jesuits, was celebrated all over Spain on Aug. 1, with great magnificence.

The plans for making the Simplon Tunnel have been completed by the Engineer, M. Dumur. The tunnel will be thirteen miles long, and carried through with a single line of rails. The work will occupy five years.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

The following is the report on the Joint Schools Committee's operations for the year 1890-91:—

1. Under the City of Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888, the primary schools of Bombay which had been either maintained or aided by Government were transferred to the Municipality, and a Joint Schools Committee was formed, consisting of four members appointed by Government and four by the Corporation. Their names are as under:—Appointed by the Corporation—(1) Dr. Thomas Blaney; (2) Hon. Justice K. T. Telang, C.I.E.; (3) Kaikhushro N. Kabrajee, Esq.; (4) Abdulla M. Dharamsey, Esq. Appointed by Government—(1) Grattan Geary, Esq.; (2) Hon. Nowroji N. Wadia, C.I.E.; (3) Ganesham N. Nadkarni, Esq.; (4) Rao Saheb Varajrai S. Desai.

2. The Committee was charged with the control and administration of schools, and a school fund, to which both the Municipality and the Government contribute, was constituted for the purpose of maintaining, aiding, and suitably accommodating schools for primary education.

3. The first meeting of the Committee was held on the 7th November, 1888, when Dr. Thomas Blaney was unanimously elected chairman for a year. He has since been twice re-elected. The Committee at once set about preparing themselves for the work entrusted to them, and with the aid of Mr. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, C. D., they framed by-laws under section 461 (*w*) of the Municipal Act, defining the duties and functions of the Committee. The by-laws having been approved by the Corporation were confirmed by Government on 12th February 1890. A vote of thanks was passed by the Committee to Mr. Kirkham for the cordial and valuable assistance he had given to the Committee, particularly with respect to the preparation of the by-laws.

4. The arrangements for the transfer of the schools were not completed till the commencement of the official year 1890-91, when the balance of the educational fund, with which the school fund was started, was made over by Government to the Committee.

5. The Government contribution to the school fund for the year under report was Rs. 25,000, which is the amount fixed by them as their share of annual payment for a period of five years. The Corporation contributed Rs. 31,374, but on a representation from the Committee the amount was subsequently raised to Rs. 39,500.

6. The year's income from the Municipal and Government contributions and from school fees and other miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 85,550-10. With the balance of Rs. 11,053-10-4 available on the 1st April 1890, the total amount of the receipts aggregated Rs. 96,603-11-4. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 81,861-1-11, which left a balance of Rs. 14,742-9-5 to the credit of the school fund on 1st April 1891. The annual cost per pupil in the Municipal schools was Rs. 11-10, and was distributed as follows:—(1) teaching, Rs. 7-4; (2) rent, Rs. 3-1; and (3) miscellaneous charges, Rs. 6.

7. The Committee directed particular attention during the year to the sanitary condition of the schools, which is admitted on all hands to be extremely unsatisfactory, and at their request the Secretary carefully inspected every one of the fifty-five Municipal schools, and submitted a detailed report, giving the dimensions of each class-room, the cubic and superficial area available per pupil, the quality and the direction of light in each class, and the privy accommodation and drinking-water supply in each school. The result of the inquiry made by the Secretary was reduced by him to general observations which preceded his detailed report, and the Joint Schools Committee invite particular attention to those observations, which have been annexed to this report as an appendix.

8. Besides the sanitary condition of the schools, the Committee have for some time past had under consideration the general question of the promotion of primary education and the provision of means for the physical education of the pupils attending the schools. At the chairman's suggestion, the Committee have invited the opinion of the head masters of the Municipal schools and the managers of the aided schools on such questions as the effect of the school fees on the attendance, the means that should be adopted for providing physical training for the children, and the promotion of primary education among females and the backward classes. Female education is making slow progress. There are eleven girls' schools under the Joint Schools Committee, and they are all doing fairly well. But they have to contend with many obstacles in their way. In the first place, parents generally have not yet come to appreciate female education so as to co-operate heartily with the school authorities in looking after the education of their children. Girls are allowed to stay away from school on frivolous pretexts, and the consequent irregularity of attendance tells against their progress. Irregular attendance and the early age at which girls are withdrawn from school form constant themes of complaint by teachers in the girls' schools. Twelve or at the utmost thirteen is the age at which girls are made by their parents to leave school. The total number of girls attending eleven Municipal schools is only 940.

9. The number of Municipal schools is 62 and of aided schools is 68, making altogether 130 schools under the Joint Schools Committee. The Municipal schools are purely vernacular, with the exception of seven in which some English is taught. The number of pupils attending the Municipal schools this year was 6,134 as against 6,069 for the previous year. The subjoined table gives the number of pupils attending the Municipal and aided schools and the unaided primary schools in Bombay:—

	Schools in 1889-90.	Schools in 1890-91.	Pupils in 1889-90	Pupils in 1890-91.
Municipal ..	62	62	6,069	6,134
Aided	67	68	7,346	5,210
Unaided	180	196	11,476	9,979
Total ..	309	326	24,891	21,323

10. According to the census of 1881, the number of children between 5 and 12 years of age, which may be taken as the school-going age of pupils attending primary schools, was 112,634, consisting of 62,334 males and 50,300 females. The total numbers of pupils attending primary schools in Bombay during the year 1890-91 was, as far as could be ascertained, 21,323, being 15,684 males and 5,639 females. According to these figures, the number of children attending school is 18·9 per cent. of the population of school-going age. The percentage of male children under instruction is 13·1 and that of female children is 5. This shows that there is ample room for the extension of elementary education in Bombay.

11. The number of children according to their sexes attending the three classes of primary schools, is as under:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Municipal	5,168	966
Aided	3,193	2,004
Unaided	7,310	2,669
Total	15,684	5,639

12. The children in the Municipal and aided schools are divided according to their races as follows:—

Races.	Schools. Municipal.	Aided.	Total.
Hindus	5,036	3,486	8,522
Musalmans	675	311	986
Parsis	322	1,109	1,431
Portuguese and Native Christians	34	153	187
Jews	58	124	182
Aborigines	6	27	33
Others	3	..	3
Total	6,134	5,210	11,344

13. The sixty-two Municipal schools are divided into Marathi and Gujerati schools, the later including two Urdu schools for Mahomedan boys.

	Marathi.	Gujerati.	Total.
Middle schools	4	3	7
Primary for boys	24	15	39
Primary for girls	4	7	11
Night schools	..	5	5
Total	32	30	62

14. The middle schools teach from the 1st to the 3rd Anglo-Vernacular Standard. The night schools are not as much availed of as they might be. They are attended mostly by the working classes, such as mill-hands, office peons and others, who do not generally care to continue in the schools after they have learnt to read and write their vernacular, and also acquired in some cases a slight smattering of English. They leave as soon as they have learnt what they consider to be sufficient for their purpose, and consequently their attendance at school does not, for the most part, last longer than six months or a year. There are no Marathi night schools belonging to the Municipality; but this want has been fairly well supplied by the Theistic Association's night schools, which annually receive grants from the school fund.

15. The schools have been reported by the Inspectors to have done on the whole satisfactory work during the year. Under the rules adopted by the Committee for the working of the department under their control, the Inspectors have now more time at their command than while the schools were under Government for the performance of inspectorial work, and it is expected that with more time at their disposal, there will in consequence be better supervision. It may be mentioned here that every year there are awarded four Middle School Scholarships, which are open for competition to all the schools of Bombay, and it is satisfactory to note that this year they were all won by pupils of Municipal schools.

16. The amount sanctioned in the budget for the payment of grant-in-aid was Rs. 14,000, including the fixed grant of Rs. 5,006 paid annually to the Anjuman-i-Islam schools. As the total amount of grant for the schools, arrived at on the examination results, was somewhat in excess of the amount sanctioned in the budget this year, the Committee had to reduce the grant above 3 per cent. all round. Many applications from school proprietors have been received for the registration of their schools under the grant-in-aid Code, but they cannot be entertained until the funds at the disposal of the Committee for grant-in-aid were increased. The Committee consider that a larger grant is absolutely necessary for the purpose of giving adequate aid to private enterprise in Bombay.

17. The Joint Schools Committee recognize the fact that annually increasing expenditure will be necessary to place primary education in Bombay on a satisfactory footing. A larger grant is required, as has been already pointed out, for the encouragement of private enterprise. At for the Committee's schools, it is not only that they are for the most part badly housed, but they are also very poor in point of furniture and apparatus. There are no means available for carrying out such improvements in teaching as the introduction of the kindergarten system for little children. There are no means available to enable the Committee to do anything for the physical training of the pupils. It is necessary that the Committee should have adequate funds at their disposal for the progress and improvement of primary education in Bombay.

N. B. MASANI,
Secretary, Joint Schools Committee.

THE MUNICIPAL BALANCES AND THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is satisfactory to note that after all the Commissioner acknowledges the existence of the letter in dispute. I am quite content with that statement. * * * I ask the Commissioner whether Mr. Sleigh has not signed that letter in his official capacity as "Secretary and Treasurer," despite the "My dear Acworth" at the commencement. And is it not the case that that officer at the bottom of his letter has addressed him in his *official* capacity as "H. Acworth, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner?"

* * * * *

Does the Commissioner still deny that he was not listening to me most attentively when I questioned him about the letter, and that he first nodded his head in the negative mood and then exclaimed "No" in the midst of the noise made by the members who unconstitutionally tried to call me to order?—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 26. DINSHA EDULJI WACHA.

[We have omitted some passages of Mr. Wacha's letter, deeming it no part of our duty to provide him with opportunity for insulting another correspondent, even if that other correspondent happens to be an officer of the Municipality.—Ed. *B.G.*]

THE IMPROVEMENT OF MOOGBHAT LANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Pro Bono Publico," in his letter published on the 22nd instant, while supporting the petition for certain improvements in Moogbhat street, assumes that the residents of that locality have been lethargic. Such an assumption is I think unjustifiable, and ought not to pass unchallenged, as, from my own knowledge, the residents have always done all in their power for the improvement of the street, which at one time was was one of the foulest spots in this city. It is true that in the ordinary course of things the residents have been obliged to bide their time. Still it may be said in fairness to them that two years ago they succeeded, by unremitting exertions, in getting rid of a buffalo stable nuisance which had existed there for years, and which would have still continued but for the co-operation of the then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Ollivant, to whom thanks are due. A few months ago the residents also made a representation to Colonel Wilson, our Commissioner of Police, for the removal of certain disorderly houses in the vicinity of that lane, and which were a source of great annoyance to the public. That officer was good enough to visit the locality, and to enquire into the grievance of the applicants, with the result that their efforts were crowned with success. Within a few days the residents caused some cocoanut trees in the lane, which obstructed the foot and carriage traffic, to be removed on their paying compensation to the owner. These facts prove that the residents have not *only now* awakened to the necessity of improving their lane as "Pro Bono Publico" fancies. As regards the need of sanitary improvements, I think that that subject had better be left to be treated by such uninterested gentlemen as Drs. T. Blaney, Atmaram Pandurang, N. G. Deshmukh, S. W. Kane and others, who have had frequent opportunities during their professional visits of seeing the lane, and who, it is hoped, will not be loth to express their independent views in the interests of public good. Before concluding, it may be mentioned that the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Acworth, was good enough to visit Moogbhat lane on the 21st instant, and this circumstance encourages the residents to hope for better things.—Yours, &c.,

A RESIDENT OF MOOGBHAT.

Aug. 25.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am glad to learn from your issue of the 19th instant that the residents of Moogbhat Lane have presented a memorial to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay requesting that immediate steps be taken for effecting certain improvements in that lane. Although a resident of a distant locality, business connections require me to pass through that lane frequently. I am, therefore, fairly in a position to bear testimony in that behalf, and beg to assure you that it can never escape the notice of any one who has had occasion for a long time to pass through the arched entrance to Moogbhat that the said entrance is now not so unrestricted and open as it was until about a month ago, and that there is something new there. That the lane is full of pits and holes and needs repairs, and that some cocoanut trees, which stand in the middle of the lane, are a great obstruction in the thoroughfare are open facts. The inconvenience and danger attendant on such state of things are enhanced at dark nights owing to dim oil lights, which are very few and far between. Let us, therefore, earnestly hope, now that the residents of the lane have made a move in the matter, that our worthy Municipal Commissioner, who is said to be ever ready and willing to attend to the comfort and convenience of the public, will do all the needful in the present instance.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, August, 24. VOLUNTEER.

MILITARY NEWS.

Surgeon G. Sylvester, M.S., is granted leave from 17th September to 31st October, to visit Murree and Kashmir.

Major-General W K Elles, C B, having proceeded on leave Colonel A P Palmer, C B, Colonel on the Staff, commands the district.

The undermentioned Officers passed successfully an examination in subjects A and B for promotion on 27th July 1891:—2nd Lieutenants F Featherstonhaugh, S D Ketchin, L T Stockwell, A B A Stewart, 2nd battalion Seaforth Highlanders.

The September Medical Board for invaliding British Troops will assemble at the undermentioned places and times. The acting A. M. O. of the District will preside and nominate the members. Murree 1st September Rawalpindi 3rd September, Sialkot 5th September. Kalabagh, a day will be fixed hereafter. The Comdg. Officers of Topa, Kuldana, Thobba, and Khyragali are requested to send to Murree by August 29th and the Comdg. Officer Campbellpore to Rawalpindi by September 1st the men proposed to be invalided.

The Armenian community at Athens supported by the Cretan refugees and the Oriental Confederation Association have celebrated, by a procession and demonstration, the anniversary of the affair of Koum Kapou, in which three Armenian patriots lost their lives in the conflict with the Turkish troops. The demonstration was very enthusiastic and well organized. The Turkish Minister, Ghalib Bey, formerly Mouavin to Chakir Pacha in Crete, made strong representations to the Greek Government against its being permitted to take place, but it was pointed out to him that so long as the proceedings were conducted in conformity with the police regulations, they could not be prohibited. The Greek Government (writes one of our correspondents at Athens) could hardly have acted differently in this matter, as there is a growing feeling in the public mind that the limits of Greek complaisance towards the Porte have been nearly reached.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Industrial Conference re-assembled on Tuesday at 5 p.m. and had a two hours and-a-half sitting, the greater portion of the time being taken up by the reading of the elaborate and interesting paper on "Technical Education" which had been prepared by Mr. Ardeshir Barjorji Master, who, the President stated, was himself a manufacturer and had been at great pains in thoroughly mastering the subject.

Mr. Master said that an examination of the Parliamentary blue books and official returns would show that India was making good progress so far as her trade was concerned; but yet our trade was not what it should be, for India had to depend for almost all manufactured articles upon foreign countries, while her exports consisted chiefly of raw materials. Mr. Master asserted that ignorance in the technology of trade, betrayed both by masters and men, was the real cause of the stagnation of trade in India. India having failed to keep pace with the advancement of the times had been beaten out not only from the foreign markets but from her own market as well. Liebig had justly remarked "the nation most quickly promoting the intellectual development of its industrial population must advance as surely as the country neglecting it must inevitably retrograde. It had been forcibly pointed out that the brilliant success achieved by the German nation in commerce and industry was the result of the excellent scientific education provided for them. Mr. Master proceeded to quote from several reports to show how far Germany had taken hold of our own market, and then referred to what was being done by a poor country like Switzerland in the matter of technical education, after which he dealt at some length on what was being done for imparting

given than by Government offering to purchase their stores in India instead of in England. If that policy was consistently maintained, people would acquire confidence in the permanency of the demand, and would strive to keep up a very healthy competition. He also suggested that if articles similar to those obtained from Europe could be procured in India, they ought to be purchased even at a greater cost for some time. India's poverty and its over-population were serious problems before Government, and the encouragement of private enterprise would be one of the means of at least partially grappling with the difficulty, inasmuch as the amount which now went to Europe in liquidation of the Secretary of State's bill might be, to a great extent, utilised in India. In the Military and Public Works Departments stores would still have to be brought from England, as India could ill-afford to supply them, but there were a thousand and one things which India could very well supply, and the saving of freight charges would be an important factor from an economic point of view. Mr. Natu then embodied his suggestions in the form of a resolution, which he trusted would meet with the general approval of the Conference.

Rao Saheb Mahadev Ballal Namjosi, in seconding the resolution, made a few observations in Mahratti. He said that there were fears that the Policy enunciated by Lord Ripon might not be given ungrudging effect to unless they continued to press upon the attention of Government the extreme necessity which existed for sticking to it. As a merchant and as a practical man of business himself, he said that there was little chance of getting what they prayed for unless they themselves determined to do what they wished the Government to do for them. He thought it would be a wise thing if the Industrial Association of Western India collected information and issued, for the use of the general public, an inventory of articles that could be substituted for those now obtained from Europe. They ought to give the names of the firms and individual manufacturers who made native articles, and the members of the Association ought to be asked to use such articles instead of imported articles, and at their annual Conferences a report might be read giving the result of such individual efforts. If that could be done they should at once be in a position to place before the world evidence of their vitality and their earnestness; and in a few years they should be able to justify their existence as an Association started for the encouragement of native industries. It was, he thought, well worth their while considering if they could not start a fund for the purpose of experimenting. If they did that they should establish a right to go to Government and to the Municipalities with a prayer that they be pleased to give the public the benefit of the guarantee system. He mentioned that the Local Authorities' Loans Act gave Municipalities the power of giving such guarantees for works which they could legitimately undertake, or for which they could raise loans in the market. The inauguration of new industries was, he thought, a work which would fall within the four corners of the Municipal Acts, and as such one which a Municipality like that of Poona or the Corporation of Bombay ought to undertake.

The discussion on this subject had not concluded when at 8 o'clock the Conference adjourned.

Yesterday, the discussion on Mr. Natu's proposition was concluded. Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji moved the following amend ment, which was accepted by Mr. Natu, and unanimously adopted, *viz.*:—"That the Government be thanked for what impetus they have been giving to the local industries by purchasing, for Government use, articles of Indian manufacture when they do not differ materially, in price and quality from those of European manufacture, and that they be requested to kindly publish a detailed statement of articles of European manufacture still obtained from Europe, so that endeavours might be made towards producing them in India. That with a view to giving encouragement to native enterprise, the Industrial Conference is of opinion that the time has arrived when public tenders might be invited both in Europe and in India for articles of European manufacture, for a term of three years, to test whether it would not be to the advantage of the Indian Empire to obtain the articles by that means instead of keeping up a large stores establishment in England for the purpose."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade read a long and interesting paper on "the Re-organization of Real Credit in India," a summary of which we hold over for our next issue.

THE HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 28, Meadows street, Mr. Mowjee Shamjee presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

In submitting to you the audited accounts of this company, you will observe that the same comprise a period of nine months only, ending on the 31st July 1891. Hitherto the accounts of the official year were closed on the 31st October, but as the working season at Akola ends in the month of July, the profits had to lie undistributed till November, and to avoid this your directors have resolved to consider the official year as commencing hereafter from the 1st August and closing on the 31st July, and which no doubt will meet with your approval. The balance sheet and profit and loss account as laid before you shows that the company has earned a net profit of Rs. 15,088-1-9, equal to over 20 per cent. on the paid-up capital, and this, together with Rs. 378-6-10 carried forward from last year, gives us Rs. 15,466-8-7, and which your Directors recommend to divide as follows:—Dividend at 17 per cent. or Rs. 17 per share payable free of income tax Rs. 12,750; bonus to the clerks of the Company (being one month's salary) Rs. 640; transfer to reserve and renewal account Rs. 2,076-8-7. The reserve and renewal account will then show Rs. 12,826-8-7 to its credit. Repairs and improvements found necessary during the season have all been paid out of revenue; and presses, machinery, and building are all in first-class order. Messrs. Laljee Damodar and Lukhmidas Vassonjee retire from the board of directors by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

After the report had been read, Mr. Gokaldas Ramdas, a shareholder, applied for the registration of proxes he held in his hand.

The Chairman after consulting Mr. Nanu Kothare solicitor of the company, declined to entertain the proposal on the ground that the proxes having been couchred in general terms could not be registered without their bearing a stamp of Rs 5 each, whereas that proxes bore only a one-anna stamp in the present instance, which stamp could be allowed in case of proxes amounting over a particularly specified occasion.

Mr. Gokaldas applied to have this ruling from the chair put on record, which having been done Mr. Gokaldas proceeded to ask certain questions relating to the "hoops and gunnies" and taxes, but the chairman declined to have the questions replied on the ground that such a course would be diametrically opposed to the avowed interests of the company.

Mr. Gokaldas having objected to the ruling from the chair, a regular proposition was moved in terms of the ruling, but this having been negatived by a majority, the questions asked were answered.

After some further debate the directors' report was adopted.

Mr. Gokaldas then proposed an amendment to the effect that the accounts be not passed as presented, and that they be amended in the item of hoops and gunnies.

At this stage great confusion prevailed, and the chairman said that he would have to dissolve the meeting, but before doing so he would say a word or two to the shareholders. Last year they had got a handsome dividend of Rs. 32, per cent., and this time a dividend of Rs. 17 was declared and the shareholders had no cause to complain of. Had it not been for Mr. Bruel's exertions and influence, supplemented by those of the directors, such a satisfactory result could not have been achieved. The secretaries and some of the directors were of opinion that such unusual refusal for the passing of the accounts without assigning any legitimate reason for doing so was tantamount to casting a slur upon the management and directorate. He would, therefore, leave his chair and declare the meeting dissolved, asking the shareholders to make other arrangements.

Mr. Kothare endorsed every syllable that had fallen from the Chairman's mouth, and added that it was a disgrace to remain at the direction of the company's affairs under the circumstances. Mr. Gokaldas had been repeatedly told not to have certain private arrangements divulged, but Mr. Gokaldas had followed a very objectionable course. Under the circumstances he deemed it proper to resign his place. Mr. Bruel also announced, on behalf of his firm, his intention to resign.

Several shareholders tried to dissuade the chairman, Mr. Bruel, and Mr. Kothare from putting their intention of resigning into execution, after which the meeting dispersed.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM C. SAUNDERS, who commanded the whaleback steamer Charles W. Wetmore during her voyage from Montreal to Liverpool, died on Wednesday, July 29, on board the steamer, from heart disease. The steamer is still in the Waterloo Dock, Liverpool. The body will be embalmed and sent to Tacoma for interment.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Committee was held yesterday, Mr. E. B. Carrol presiding, and there were also present Colonel Wilson, Colonel Merewether, Dr. Viegas, the Hon. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabrajee, A. M. Dhurumsey, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Mooljee Bhowanidas, the Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Secretary read a memorandum, dated 21st inst., from the Commissioner, forwarding Government Resolution, dated 20th inst., appointing Surgeon-Major T. S. Weir to act as Municipal Commissioner, during the absence of Mr. Acworth on privilege leave, on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem. Also a letter from the Commissioner, requesting that an Acting Health Officer may be appointed *vice* Surgeon-Major T. S. Weir.

The Committee resolved that in order to allow of Surgeon-Major Weir acting as Municipal Commissioner, the Standing Committee, under section 84 (2) (*b*) of the Municipal Act, grant him leave of absence from his appointment as Health Officer, without pay, for a period of two months and one day from the 19th prox. That letter dated the 24th instant from the Commissioner be forwarded to the Corporation with a view to the appointment of an Acting Health Officer as per section 85 (2) (*a*) of the Act during the abovementioned period. The memorandum covering the Government Resolution appointing Dr. Weir Acting Commissioner, on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem, was to be forwarded to the Corporation for information.

A DEFAULTING COUNCILLOR.

The Secretary read a letter, dated 20th inst., from the Commissioner, requesting sanction under section 517 (*f*) of the Municipal Act to a suit being filed in the Small Causes Court for the recovery of Rs. 532-13-2 from Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, a Municipal Councillor, as surety for Manockjee Adurjee, late a ward clerk.

Dr. Cowasjee thought that Mr. Suntook should have an opportunity given him of stating why the amount had not been paid, remarking that there probably was a reason for his omission.

The Commissioner asked to be allowed to withdraw the letter in order that further enquiries might be made.

The permission was granted.

BHULESHWAR MARKET SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

The Secretary read a letter, dated 22nd inst., from the Commissioner, forwarding plans and estimates of the Bhuleshwur Market showing school accommodation for 700 children, boys and girls being separately provided for.

The Committee, after some discussion, resolved to send the letter to the Corporation, accompanied by the expression of the Committee's opinion that school accommodation for 700 pupils should be provided for over the new markets at Bhuleshwar at a cost of Rs. 81,840, provided that, in accordance with the usual rate of grants-in-aid, Government paid half the cost thereof; that the Corporation should also be recommended to sanction the whole scheme of rebuilding the markets at a cost of Rs. 1,73,040 and with provision for 200 stalls; that of the total outlay, Rs. 91,200 should be debited to market extension and Rs. 81,840 to the Joint Schools Committee.

FIRE BRIGADE QUARTERS IN THE CITY.

The Committee further considered a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding plans and estimates for the fire brigade quarters in the city, and requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the raising of a loan of 4½ lakhs at 4½ per cent. instead of a loan of 5½ lakhs at 5 per cent as originally sanctioned by the Corporation.

In his letter the Commissioner said:—With reference to the Corporation's Resolution No. 11551 of 9th Febuary 1891, I have the honor to forward plans and estimates for quarters for the Fire Brigade in this city, including the cost of such land as it will be necessary to acquire or reclaim. I append to this latter a short statement, which will show at a glance what the proposals amount to. With regard to the B Ward Babula Tank quarters, two sums of Rs. 46,360 and Rs. 4,278 will eventually be reimbursed by the Water Works Department and street improvement grants respectively, and it is proposed, as already reported to the Corporation, to take this opportunity to add a portion of the, reclaimed tank to the road and to erect quarters for the Chief Inspector of Water Works. In C Ward, Bhuleshwar, the ground proposed to be occupied by a manual station there is acquired from Mr. Nusserwanji Petit at the corner of Parel road, and paid for out of the Bhuleshwar Market loan. The sum of Rs. 40,814 will, therefore, have to be repaid to that loan out of the Fire Brigade loan. The amount is very large, but the land has already been acquired and is in our possession, and cannot be put to a better use than that which is proposed. It will be observed that, as already stated to the Corporation, I propose that Sankli Tank should be filled in and the head-quarters of the Brigade placed there. It will be necessary to acquire 18,225 square yards of ground from Mr Nowroji cabinet-maker, for which I have made a provision at the rate of Rs. 15 a square yard, *plus* 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition; that portion of Sankli Tank which will not be occupied with buildings is proposed to be utilized as a drill-ground, and gravelled for the purpose at a cost of Rs. 942. The total cost of the whole scheme for quarters amounts to Rs. 5,00,808, or deducting recoveries to be subsequently adjusted, a net sum of Rs. 4,50,170, or in round figures 4½ lakhs. This sum, I suggest, should be raised by loan at 4½ per cent. for 30 years, and it will entail at this rate an annual provision on account of interest and sinking fund of Rs. 27,700. The Corporation sanctioned in passing the budget a loan at 5½ lakhs for this purpose, the whole of which will not now be needed. I trust that the Corporation will see fit to allow me to apply to Government without delay for sanction to raising this loan, in order that the important work of erecting the fire stations may be put in hand; but it will be advisable, as our loan balances in hand are considerable, to defer placing the loan upon the market for another year, and I request, therefore, that the Corporation will accord its approval to expenditure being met from general balances as soon as Government sanction is accorded to the loan.

It was resolved after some discussion that the Commissioner's letter should be forwarded to the Corporation; that as applied for by the Commissioner, the Corporation should be recommended to sanction the raising of a loan of 4½ lakhs at 4½ per cent. to defray the cost of three works (instead of a loan of 5½ lakhs at 5 per cent. as originally sanctioned by the (Corporation); that the Corporation should be further recommended to authorise the Commissioner to apply to Government for sanction to the raising of a loan of 4½ laks, but that such loan should not be placed on the market before next financial year; that the Corporation should authorise the Commissioner to proceed with the building of the new quaters and stations as soon as the raising of the loan was sanctioned, the requisite payments being made by advances from available balances pending adjustment against loan funds.

ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND LANDS.

The Committee recorded Mr. F. W. Stevens' report in connection with the assessment of Government buildings and lands in Bombay. In the report which fixed the yearly amount to be paid by Government to the Municipality at Rs. 1,05,839 in place of the present amount and Rs. 50,000 per annum, Mr. Stevens said:—The buildings and land have been valued on the basis of what they would probably realize in the open market at the present time, after duly considering the valuation submitted by the Municipal Commissioner and the executive officers of Government. In fixing the value of buildings of a rich and ornate character which Government have been pleased to erect for beautifying the city of Bombay, I have made a slight reduction thereon on the grounds that buildings of a plainer character, with equal accommodation, could have been erected by Government, had they so desired, which would have realized the same annual rents. The market values of the sites of the buildings have been arrived at after duly considering (1) the values made by the Collector of Land Revenue; (2), the values made by the Municipal Commissioner; and (3), the prices that have been realised in the open market for similar land during the last five years. Wherever it has not been possible to obtain the actual rentable values and with a few other exceptions, I have adopted the usual practice followed in India as well as in England for fixing the rateable values, which is as follows:—Ascertain the present market value of the particular site and building, and to each apply a reasonable percentage the result, *minus* 10 per cent. for all allowances for repairs or any other account whatever, will be the rateable value under section 154 of the Municipal Act. In my valuation I have fixed 4 per cent. for land and 6 per cent. for buildings, which are reasonable interest for such properties. I may observe that the rentals per square yard of area of each of the buildings obtained by this mode compares very favourably with the areas of other public offices in this city, such, for example, as the Bank of Bombay and Elphinstone Circle Buildings, *Bombay Gazette* Office in Tata's Buildings, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, offices in Hornby Row, &c. The rateable value per square yard of some of the larger Government buildings also compares favourably with the rate per square yard of the G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus, which has satisfied me that the mode adopted is the best and most equitable for arriving at a hypothetical rent. In the case of officers' bungalows, such as those in the Marine Lines, I have after duly considering the actual rents realized for similar properties in that and other localities, fixed the rateable values on the rents that would probably be realized in that locality without reference to the actual values of the land and buildings, as by any other process, owing chiefly to the large amount of unnecessary valuable land attached to many of the bungalows which is almost useless to the tenants, the valuation would be absurd and unreasonable, so much so that it would not be possible to find tenants in the open market to pay such high rents. The hospitals and lunatic asylums not being exclusively occupied for charitable purposes, *i.e.*, for non-paying patients, they have been rated in so far as the buildings are maintained for paying patients only. Although the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and the counsel for the Municipality are of opinion that Butcher's and Cross Islands come within the Municipal limits of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner does not claim the rateable value of the buildings and land in connection with the fortifications thereon on the grounds that they derive no Municipal benefits. As I concur with the views expressed by the Municipal Commisioner, the buildings and land have been exempted until such Municipal benefits may be derived. All lands that do not let or realize revenue except to the extent of fees realized for grazing, squatting, fishing, &c., have been treated as waste land as they are not beneficially occupied. In valuing the buildings and land I have followed the principles laid down in the joint opinion of Hon'ble the Advocate-General and the counsel for the Municipality. I find that the annual average loss to Government during the last five years for vacancies in the officers' bungalows, Marine Lines, Colaba, &c., amounts to 8-6 or 8 3-5ths per cent. I have therefore deducted this percentage from the rateable value of bungalows and residences. The general tax being at present 8¼ per cent. and Government being liable under section 144, clause 3, to pay eight-tenths the amount payable by an ordinary owner in respect of such tax (*vide* joint opinion of the Hon'able the Advocate-General and the counsel for the Municipality), the amount to be paid by Government annually to the Corporation will be as shown below:—

	Rs.
Total rateable value of property	=15,11,993
This amount of Rs. 15,11,993 at 8¼ per cent.	= 1,32,299
Therefore eight-tenths of Rs. 1,32,299	= 1,05,839

After the transaction of some further business the Committee adjourned.

PROVINCIAL CROP AND WEATHER REPORT.

THE following is the crop and weather report for the week ending Wednesday, the 19th August 1891, for N.-W. Province and Oudh:—

Benares, 19th August.—Rainfall, Sadar three inches; Chandauli five; Gangapur nine. A break is wanted. Transplantation of rice is progressing and labourers are fully employed. Fodder is somewhat scarce, but condition of cattle is good. Prices are easier.

Ballia, 19th August.—Rainfall during week four inches at Sadar. Prospects of kharif and sugarcane excellent. Rice is being transplanted. Supplies and fodder for cattle adequate. Prices average. Water plentiful in district for agricultural purposes. No cattle disease.

Gorakhpur, 19th August.—Rainy weather continues with ample rain. Prospects good. Abundant fodder and water for cattle. No cattle disease.

Fyzabad, 19th August.—Good rain has fallen throughout district. Prospects are now good. Weeding is going on, and paddy being transplanted; sugarcane is improving. Grazing and fodder sufficient. No cattle disease. Prices steady.

Lucknow, 19th August.—Heavy and continuous rain throughout the district. It is still raining. Sowing is impeded in consequence. A break is needed. Condition of crops excellent. Cattle healthy. No scarcity of fodder or water. Supplies ample. Prices falling.

Rae Bareli, 19th August.—Good rain averaging 3·30 inches. Crops promise well. Condition of agricultural stock good and fodder ample. Prices falling.

Partabgarh, 19th August.—The rain has been abundant throughout the district. Prospects have much improved. Jarhan and dhan are being transplanted. Fodder for cattle is plentiful. Prices slightly falling.

Allahabad, 19th August.—Rain, averaging eight inches, has fallen throughout the district. At headquarters ten inches in last 24 hours, and it is still raining. Prospects are favorable. Condition and health of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Markets full. Prices fallen.

Cawnpore, 19th August.—Rain has fallen in all tahsils, measuring from 3 to 14 inches. Sowings are almost finished. Weeding is in progress. The condition of the crops and of agricultural stock is good. Fodder is ample. Prices stationary.

Banda, 19th August.—Ample rain. Weather cloudy. Break needed. Kharif promises well. Til and bajra being sown. Weeding in progress. Ploughing for rabi commenced. Supplies ample. Prices falling. No cattle disease. Fodder and water-supply ample. No locusts.

Farukhabad, 19th August.—Average rainfall throughout district more than five inches. Some damage to growing crops caused by floods. Flights of locusts reported, but no considerable damage. Kharif prospects generally satisfactory. Condition of cattle good. Fodder-supply ample. Prices of food grains stationary.

Sitapur, 19th August.—Excellent rain throughout the district, giving an average of 6·23 inches. Crops are thriving. There is no cattle disease, and fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Bareilly, 19th August.—An average rainfall of 4½ inches. Prospects are good. Cattle healthy. Fodder plentiful. Some slight damage by locusts reported. Prices falling.

Moradabad, 19th August.—Average rainfall for district four inches. Weather now clear. Prospects favourable. Cattle healthy. Fodder plentiful. Prices stationary.

Kumaun, 19th August.—Weather seasonable after good rain. Crops flourishing. Fodder and water for agricultural stock plentiful. Prices falling slowly.

Agra, 19th August.—Rain has fallen throughout the district, varying from 60 cents to 2·79 inches. Prospects have much improved. Sowings are being completed, and there is sufficient labour in weeding. Locusts appeared in three tahsils, but did little damage. Fodder and water are plentiful and there is no cattle disease. Supplies are ample and prices steady.

Jhansi, 19th August.—Rain, varying from 1·8 to 8·0 inches, fell during the week. Prospects are favourable. Sowings have been finished. Transplantation of rice is going on. Condition of cattle is satisfactory. Prices are unchanged and supplies adequate.

Aligarh, 19th August.—Rain varying from 5 to 47 tenths. Crops flourishing except on low-lying tracts. Locusts appeared in tahsils Hathras and Iglas, but did no damage. No cattle disease. Fodder sufficient. Prices rising owing to export.

Meerut, 19th August.—The average rainfall has been under one inch. The break is beneficial. The kharif was injured in places by flooding. The price of wheat has slightly risen, as export to Bombay has recommenced.

Saharanpur, 19th August.—There has been an average rainfall of 2·81 inches. Agricultural prospects are good. A break in the rains, which was much needed, has commenced. Condition of agricultural stock good, and the supply of water and fodder for them is ample.

Summary.—Ample rain has fallen everywhere, and a break would now be beneficial. The kharif sowings are nearly completed; transplanting of rice and weeding are in progress; and the crops promise well. In Meerut and Fatehgarh some damage has been caused by floods; and in Agra and Bareilly by locusts. Prices have fallen in most districts. Export and a rise in prices are reported from Aligarh; and a rise in the price of wheat at Meerut is attributed to export to Bombay having recommenced. In Benares, fodder for cattle is somewhat scarce, but elsewhere there is abundance of both water and fodder.

A LARGE treasure of gold coins of the size of 20-mark pieces has been found at Benthen, in Silesia. Part of them bear the head of King Otto of Bohemia, and the date of 1503. There are reported to be 1,000,000 coins in all.

MR. E. W. HAGARTY, in an article on "Classics in the High School" in the *Educational Monthly*, concludes his paper thus:—"For the purpose of summarising, I will embody the views set forth in this paper in the form of a resolution which at some convenient time I may submit to the vote of my classical brethren. That in the High School the study of classics should be treated more as study of literature. That the aim should be to impress the youngest pupil with a lasting sense of the attractiveness of the literature, as an inspiration and model for literary excellence. That a course having this object in view should be arranged for our primary and junior leaving classes."

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer*:—Towards the end of last year I addressed you re the prospects of the Indian Midland Railway, and pointed out then that, in my opinion, short of amalgamating it with the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, there appeared no reason to suppose that it could ever be made to pay any better than it has done in the past two and a-half years that it has been opened through to Agra and Cawnpore. The line has unquestionably failed to meet in any appreciable degree the over-sanguine expectations formed of it by those instrumental in bringing it before the public, and it must also, I think, be apparent to the Government by this that they never were led into the committal of a graver blunder than when they guaranteed this enterprise. Those directly interested in the concern are quite ready to blame the Government for its failure, but with not much show of reason, as far as one can make out who cares to look into the whole matter carefully and impartially. When first projected, Agra and Cawnpore were the connections chiefly aimed at, and with these brought into more direct communication with Bombay than by previously existing routes, the most satisfactory and paying results were predicted for the new line. With the line opened through, however, from these important points the expectations formed of it have proved to be very disappointing the first year, no better the second year, and, but for the extraordinary boom in wheat exports during April, May and June last, it would have fared as badly this year also. It is now argued that unless another million sterling is laid out on an extension to Delhi along the right bank of the river Jumna, there is but little likelihood of the concern proving a success; but those who argue thus fail to indicate in what way the extension of sanction is to earn not only 4 per cent on the capital cost of its construction, but also on the six millions sterling already spent on the existing system, and which so far has proved a veritable white elephant to the Government. No extension of the proposed kind will ever help to redeem the cost already sunk in the system, and therefore the most pressing and important point for present consideration is not the squandering of more money on futile extensions, but the adoption of such measures as will secure to the line some prospect of its being more remunerative in the future than it has proved in the past. Economy in working, and of the strictest kind, is now most desirable, and, to secure this effectually, amalgamation with the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway is absolutely necessary; and this cannot be too persistently urged in the interests of all parties, but more especially of the unfortunate Indian tax payer.

MR. VANSITTART'S FINANCING.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—

As I advised you last week, at the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders called to consider the opinion of the Honourable G. H. P. Evans, Mr. Vansittart's adherents succeeded in throwing out the resolution to the effect that steps should be taken to "enforce the recovery and replacement in the Bank of Bengal of the capital monies of the Company withdrawn by the managing director." This week some shareholders, who are not content to see their capital disappear without making an attempt to recover it, have had a petition drawn up to the High Court, as Mr. Evans suggested in his opinion. It has, however, been decided not to take further action in this direction till the end of October, when, Mr. Critchley says, Mr. Vansittart may be expected here. To secure this compromise Mr. Critchley has diposited with Messrs. Sanderson and Company, the lawyers of the Dhadka Mining Company, the title-deeds of the Dhadka property, about 1½ lakhs of Dhadka shares, and some other gold scrip, to be held by Messrs. Sanderson and Company until the capital monies of the Dhadka Mining Company are replaced by Mr. Vansittart. If the latter gentleman arrives here by the end of October shareholders in the Dhadka Company who object to the peculiar manner in which their capital has disappeared will be then able to decide on the steps they shall take for its recovery. If Mr. Vansittart should not arrive by the end of October, the petition for liquidation will have to be presented to the High Court. In the meantime shareholders have to thank Messrs. Agnew and Siddons, and the gentlemen who have worked with them, for having secured the title-deeds and the scrip referred to above, to be held in custody for the shareholders by the solicitors of the Company. These title-deeds and gold scrip may, or may not, ultimately be worth much, or anything, but as they have been obtained by consenting to a delay of only ten weeks, which will not, as far as can be foreseen, affect the possibility of some day recovering the capital from Mr. Vansittart, they are so much gained. If Mr. Vansittart returns to India, as Mr. Critchley hopes he will, by the end of October, the course before shareholders will be very materially simplified.

INDIAN YARNS IN MANCHESTER.

THE Indian *Textile Journal* says:—It is only a few years ago since it was almost universally believed that Indian yarns could never enter into successful competition with those of Lancashire even in Eastern markets, and the possibility of their importation into England would have been considered incredible and unworthy of any consideration. In the face of the numerous difficulties which Indian manufacturers had to encounter, an industry sufficient to supply their own demands has not only been created, but they have also beaten the Lancashire producers in the other great Eastern markets, *viz.*, China and Japan. The latest and most surprising phase, however, of the Indian factory trade is the exportation of yarns to England and their disposal at lower prices than the home production; 16's twist has been sent home in small though not insignificant quantities from, the Bombay district, and with a little perseverance a considerable trade might a ttimes be done in Cottonopolis. The quality of the yarns sent home has been inferior to that of the local concerns, but for cloths in which this counts of yarn is used, price is the chief consideration with the buyer. Some of the Lancashire manufacturers are quite uneasy at this new invasion of their right and are prophesying a speedy collapse of the trade on account of unprofitableness, but there is really no cause, we think, why such a result should take place. If the margin between the cost of 16's Bombay and 16's Lancashire yarn is noted it will be found sufficiently large to cover the cost of freight and other charges, but our readers must understand that to carry on the trade successfully they must export only the better qualities and be content with small profits. Any attempt to secure large returns by the supply of inferior varieties can only result in the home weavers rejecting the supply as worthless in comparison with the more carefully prepared yarns of Manchester, Oldham and Blackburn.

The few concerns which have been energetic enough to attempt the establishment of this trade have also kept the matter *sub rosa*, and from reliable information which we have received, their yarns have met with a good and encouraging demand. It is only necessary, therefore, that more energy be applied to develope this trade in order to succeed in obtaining a footing in English markets. At the present moment the prices of American cotton and yarns are so low that there is little opportunity for the sale of Indian yarns, but a short time ago some profitable shipments were made. It might be well for Indian spinners to keep this intimation before them.

EXTRAORDINARY weather has been experienced in Vienna. A correspondent says a storm came on with great suddenness and severity there on Wednesday, August 5. Many people were thrown to the ground by the force of the wind, and were badly hurt. The storm in a quarter of an hour destroyed the works which regulate the course of the muddy river Wien, and in the public gardens and squares many trees were snapped or uprooted. In the provinces matters are, if possible, worse. The hail has done incalculable damage to the vineyards around Vienna. An almost comical proof of the extraordinary inclemency of the weather is the fact that the celebration of St. Anne's Day could not take place at all, after having been five times postponed. It is customary in Vienna to hold a special fete on the Kahlenberg for all the numerous Annas of the town, and every person partaking in the fete has the right to vote one of the Annas present as being the beauty of the day. The beauty is solemnly proclaimed and receives a valuable watch and chain. A display of fireworks with the name of Anna blazing in gigantic letters on the top of the Kahlenberg crowns the fete. This popular feast ought to have taken place on the 26th day of July, when it rained in torrents, and ever since then not a day has been fit for the fete. Owing to the storm it was given up altogether.

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA! Micro bes thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone, thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm. Radam's Microbe-Killer (composed of water and gases), which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla and Cumballa Hill) and Poona

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE *Ultramar* states that it has heard the popular party are announcing the receipt of a telegram on the 21st instant from the Lisbon Minister, giving amnesty to all who were implicated in the murders on 21st September last. The amnesty is said to have been granted as a compromise to elect an official Deputy at the forthcoming election.

THE supplementary election of a deputy for Salsette (Goa), which has been necessitated by the annulment of the late election of 24th of April, is not likely to take place before November next, when the Parliamentary period of three years will have expired, and dissolution being followed, a general election may take place in that month.

GENERAL BOOTH has arrived in Africa on what so far, is his greatest tour. His departure from Southampton, England, on July 25th in the gigantic new vessel R. M. S. *Scott* was itnessed by thousands of Salvationists and others, and a fleet of specially chartered steamers accompanied the General out to sea. We are informed that the *Scott* made the fastest run on record to the port of Madeira. General Booth has been addressing immense crowds at Madeira, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, etc., and is expected to proceed thence by the s. s. *Tainui* to Australia where the Salvationists are in great force. Sandhurst, Gelong, Sydney and Brisbane are in the "line of march"—after which New Zealand will be visited, and the General expects to reach Colombo by about the 10th of December. He will also spend some few days in Madras, Bombay, and Gujarat.

DURING the session of Parliament just ended the number of divisions in the House of Commons was no less than 461. A division lasts from 10 to 20 minutes, according to the number taking part in it. Taking twelve minutes as the average time consumed when the House divides—and this is probably too low an average—it appears that over 92 hours of the session were spent in the tedious process of voting. In the record of divisions one can measure the fierceness of Parliamentary conflicts. The Purchase Bill for Ireland was carried at a cost of 126 divisions. The next most hotly-contested Bill was the Tithe Rent Charge Bill; but 45 divisions sufficed to end the conflict on that measure after its many vicissitudes in former sessions. The Elementary Education Bill was passed with only 33 divisions. There appear to have been twenty divisions on the closure.

AN account reaches us of an act of bravery in the Italian Alpine corps: A few days ago the 43rd Alpine company were returning from Breuil to the Little St. Bernard, when Lieutenant Clivio fell into a crevasse. He was able to hold on to the edge until his companions came to his assistance. Not long after one of the soldiers disappeared. Lieutenant Freri immediately offered to be let down tied to a rope. After doing so he found that the snow which had fallen on to the soldier was so thick that he could not alone remove it. He called for help, and many volunteered to be let down. Sergeant Nieynet was chosen, and was lowered into the crevasse, which was 80 feet deep, and most dangerous, because below it there was another abyss. After working for an hour, all there were pulled up, saved.

THE friends of Mrs Grant, widow of James Grant, the novelist, who are exerting themselves to procure her a civil list pension, have not yet succeeded, though of the many ladies to whom such pensions have been granted during the present year, probably few merit or require it more. Mrs. Grant is now living in Kilburn, having let tho house in Bayswater, where her husband lived during the latter part of his life. The house is much as it was when James Grant died with the library, which overflowed into every room in the house, still intact. Mrs. Grant lives alone, one of her two sons, Major Grant, having died some time ago, while the second son is a Roman Catholic priest in Scotland. The latter is in high favour with the aged Cardinal Manning. Mrs. Grant is a great favourite among her large circle of acquaintances, owing her popularity to her geniality and the fund of interesting anecdotes, which she tells in an accent unmistakeably Scotch, of her own experiences. There is perhaps none of these which Mrs. Grant more enjoys narrating than that of her visit with her son the priest to Rome, and her introduction to the Pope. Mr. Besant and Mr. Labouchere are among those who are endeavouring to supplement by a Government aid the small pension of £30 which Mrs. Grant has from the Scottish Corporation.

THE Sea Fisheries Protection Association and the National Life-boat Association continue to induce skippers to carry out experiments with oil bags, and the latest result, according to the new number of "The Life-boat," has been very successful. Two hundred bags, constructed to hold a gallon of oil each, soaked in tow or waste, were made, and about 160 of them distributed among the vessels fishing mainly in the Great Northern and Red Cross fleets. The results are reported to have been "most satisfactory." The captain of one of the cutters or steamers which bring the fish to market cites an instance when, notwithstanding a high wind blowing, the oiled sea around and for some distance from his vessel became perfectly smooth. Similar facts are reported to the United States *Pilot Chart* from captains of American vessels. But the most remarkable testimony is that of Captain Holcrow, of the English brig Aquatic, who reports that in January last, "on passing from Mauritius to Queenstown he discovered a leak in the port bow, and while repairing it by means of of a stage rigged out over the bow made the water smooth with one quart of petroleum, which answered excellently well."

THE attention of the Board of Agriculture has been drawn by the Foreign Office to a report from Her Majesty's Acting Charge d'Affaires at Tangier respecting the severe effects of the visitation of locusts on the crops in Morocco. From this report it appears that the damage done by these insects in the chief grain-growing districts has been very considerable, the later crops having suffered to a very large extent. In the Tangier district and in the northern provinces the crops have been but little affected, owing to the late arrival of the locusts, but the injury becomes more extensive towards the south. Thus at Rabat and Daralbaida half the wheat crop has been destroyed; at Mazagan the maize and pease crops are a complete failure, while at Mogador there is a general scarcity of grain. Olive and almond trees have suffered extensively, in most districts oil being only sufficient for local consumption. From all parts of the country fruit and vegetables are reported to have been entirely destroyed. In addition to the loss of the crops of grain fruit and vegetables, a serious feature is indicated in the want of pasturage, which has produced a mortality amongst the cattle, and a great fall in their price, owing to the anxiety of the people to sell animals they are unable to feed.

THERE recently died in a Vienna hospital, in consequence of a street accident, a tramway driver who had been for many years in the service of the company. It turns out that the deceased was Baron Erwin of Schonstein, who was formerly a millionaire, and the last member of a distinguished family.

LORD HAWKE has accepted an invitation to take a team of cricketers to America in the autumn. The party will start on September 16th.

QUITE a number of journals have described Prince George of Greece as "a young future King." The Prince's succession to his father's throne is a most improbable event, considering that his elder brother, the Duke of Sparta, is married and has a son.

IT was reported from Bokhara that Abdul Achad Khan, the Emir of Bokhara, had resolved to come to St. Petersburg in October and stay there some time, and that during his absence from his country Russian troops would be garrisoned in different parts of it to maintain public order and peace. Now, however, private information has reached Vienna to the effect that the Russian troops will occupy the three cities on the Amu Daria, Kilif, Termez, and Chosch Toge. Termez specially is a point of great importance to Russia, because it is situated only five hours' march from the fortress of Balkh.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

CRICKET during the week commencing August 3 has been terribly mixed—with rain. At least four times on Monday were the cricketers at the Oval driven from the field by blinding storms, and on Tuesday, after an hour's play, the windows of heaven were opened upon us, with the result that those who reached the pavilion and stayed there may be dry now, but the 10,000 who braved it out in the open are not likely ever again to appeal to the London County Council for a better water-supply. Still we have some fair cricket here and there. Those who saw Lohmann make his 43 in half-an-hour will not forget it in a hurry. I usually class Lohmann amongst the run-a-minute men, but he easily beat this rate of scoring. Abel was so amazed at Lohmann's slogging that he quite forgot to get runs himself, and after George had left the little man seemed ill at ease. He took nearly half-an-hour to bring his score from 46 to 49, and there he stuck. "A run, a run, a kingdom for a run," quoth Abel, but it was not forthcoming. Still Abel's three hours of batting on such a wicket was invaluable, and probably saved his side from a collapse.

I don't know why Mr. Shuter does not take advantage of Lockwood's bow

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

In his book entitled "The Old Navy and the New," just published in America, Admiral Ammen, U.S.N., tells us that there is now in course of construction at Bath, Maine, a ram of his design, a type of vessel to be tried in view of its adoption for the defence of the American coasts. The ram in question has an elliptical keel, to give facility in turning and better lines for propulsion. The cross-sections also are elliptical, sponsoned out so as to deflect projectiles, and there are sharp edges to rip out the forward part of the vessel struck on the side, and crush in the fulcrum when the vessel struck has headway. He likens her, in short, to a well-constructed girder, and says her speed will be equal to that of any vessel of the same displacement and horse-power. She is to have no heavy armament, but to be well provided with quick-firing guns, and he sees no reason to doubt that torpedo-boats will be difficult to maintain on the coasts of an enemy provided with such vessels. In regard to cost, he points out that five rams can be built for the cost of two battle-ships, and be maintained at less than the cost of one. So firmly convinced is the Admiral of the value of rams—an opinion which he seems to have derived chiefly from the destruction of the *Re d'Italia* at Lissa, an event described to him by Admiral Tegethoff himself—that he believes, when his vessel is completed, it will be possible to proceed with further constructions on several lines that will make the armoured ship of to-day unable to cope with her future adversaries, and render it possible to protect the American coasts effectively at a comparatively small cost.

The speech which Sir Vesey Hamilton is reported to have made at the Mansion House banquet is characteristic of a class of naval officers to which the present First Sea Lord apparently belongs. They cannot see that the Navy wants advertising,—that all the disabilities under which the Sea Service admittedly labours are owing in the main to the ignorance of the country on naval subjects. He said that "there was at the present moment a Naval Exhibition going on. Those who had been there knew far more about the Navy than he could tell them in a speech. Those who had not been there had better go and take a lesson." This speech from the chief naval adviser of the Government on such an important occasion was, we are told, greeted with laughter. Certainly, it was after dinner. We confess to being much disappointed; Sir Vesey is soon going to leave the admiralty, and he might very well have taken the opportunity to tell the citizens of London something about the needs of the great service which, in a sense, he governs, and whose efficiency and well-being we give him credit for having at heart. Perhaps we ought to be thankful for small mercies. He did not do as a predecessor in his office did, throw dust in the eyes of the public, crying, "All is well," when all was ill; but then those who know Sir Vesey Hamilton know him to be incapable of such conduct as that.

The Royal Artillery.—A special Army order has just been issued, directing several important changes in the organisation of the garrison branch of the Royal Artillery. The distribution into eastern, southern, and western divisions is to remain, but the term "company" will in future be used to describe a garrison artillery unit, the old term "battery" being discontinued. The number of companies in each division and their establishments and stations are to be fixed in proportion to the armament duties of each place, and the companies serving in India will be rearranged hereafter. The foreign reliefs will be carried out by companies, and by the divisions to which the stations are allotted. The Coast Brigade is to be abolished, and its officers and men will be absorbed into the district staff, and distributed at stations at home and abroad, as detailed in the new establishments. A permanent staff of officers, non-commissioned officers, first-class gunners, and other specially-trained men has been fixed for each district, which will be quite distinct from the company establishments. This staff will be permanently located at each station, and will not move with the companies. It will be distributed among the several armament districts, under the commanding officer of Royal Artillery, and its administration will be carried out by the district staff officer.

On the Army Vote, in the House of commons, on the 1st instant, discussions were raised in reference to the employment of a troop of Hussars to keep order at tithe distraints in North Wales, and also in reference to the new rifle, to which Mr. Marjoribanks repeated his objections. Col. Nolan thought the new rifle a satisfactory weapon, but expressed doubts as to the ammunition. Mr. Stanhope said that no doubt the ammunition supplied for the magazine rifle was uncertain and unsatisfactory, but the ammunition lately turned out, made of block compressed powder, had given much better results. Upon the whole, the War Office was very well satisfied with the result of recent trials. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the Report of the Vote for the Admiralty Office, said certain expenditure would be incurred for the entertainment of the French fleet on their forthcoming visit to Portsmouth. The cost would be paid out of the surplus of other votes, but if the surplus was not enough a supplementary estimate would be proposed in the coming Session. The Report of Supply was concluded after debates which lasted upwards of six hours.

On Thursday, August 6th, at Chatham, the Hood, the largest turret ship in the world, was christened and floated out of dock. The chief part in the ceremony was taken by Lady Hood, the wife of Viscount Hood, after whose illustrious ancestor the ship is named. Among those present were Lord Hood, Lord Bridport, Sir Richard Vesey Hamilton, Rear-Admiral Henry Fairfax, Rear-Admiral J. O. Hopkins, Rear-Admiral F. G. D. Bedford, and Mr. W. H. White. The Hood has been less than two years in hand. Her length is 380 ft.; breadth, 75ft.; draught of water forward 26ft., and aft 28 6in.; displacement, 14,150 tons; indicated horse-power, 13,000; speed (in knots), 17¼. Her armament is to consist of four 13½-in. breech-loading guns in turrets, ten 6-in. quick-firing guns, ten 6-pr. quick-firing guns, and nine 3-pr. quick-firing guns, besides twenty-four torpedoes, and boat, field, and machine guns. She will carry 634 officers and men.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—The new kersey frock would appear to be the most unpopular of garments, if we may judge by the number of letters which reach us on the subject of its issue. But it has one merit which evidently is overlooked—it is so intensely ugly that it would be utterly impossible for the Clothing Department to turn out anything worse. Was it wise, however, of the "powers that be" to inflict this eyesore on the Service just at a time when the War Minister is at his wits' end to know how to keep up "establishments?" for, as a recruting officer, says, "a man would have to be hard up indeed to enter the Army just now, seeing how intense is the feeling of disgust among all soldiers at the loss of their facings. It is regarded as an act of military sacrilege, and is about the silliest interference that anybody could have been guilty of."

The Admiralty have issued orders directing the First-class Steam Reserve to be in future divided into two divisions, and to be placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Sheerness instead of captains of the Steam Reserve. Division A is to be composed of ships on the list for mobilisation and for foreign service, and are to have skeleton crews attached to them. Division B is to consist of ships and torpedo-boats temporarily removed from Division A for dockyard repairs and alterations which are not sufficiently grave to necessitate such vessels being wholly transferred to the Second-class Reserve. The Commanders-in-Chief at the ports already named are to be responsible for the care, maintenance, and state of all ships and torpedo-boats in the First-class Reserve, an additional captain being appointed.

Russia continues (says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*) unceasingly to put on more armour and increase her warlike equipment. Statistics of the Russian army do not hold good for a single month at a time. According to an announcement in the *Military Gazette*, two more new regiments of cavalry are to be formed, and to be called the 47th Tartar and the 48th Ukraine Dragoon Regiments. These two regiments and the 3rd Ural Cossack Regiment will compose the 15th Cavalry Division. At the same time the detachments of volunteers of one year's service attached to each regiment of the army are to be increased from six to twenty men, and to be specially trained in reconnoitering duties as a better educated and superior force for this particular branch of the service.

Most of the French 35-metre torpedo-boats, constructed under the administration of Admiral Aube, of which it may be remembered two were lost, severally in the Channel and the Mediterranean, have been transformed, with a view of securing greater stability. The transverse section of the part above water has been given a rounder form, the species of forecastle upon which the torpedo-tubes were mounted has been reduced and altered, and instead of the twin-[illegible] which were thus placed at the stem there is [illegible], the other being placed behind the funnels.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Himalaya, 910 tons, Captain W Mason, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo.

The British s.s. Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain Henry W Bray, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jedda, &c., with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

Her Majesty's Steamer Red-breast, Captain Breedy, sailed yesterday for Karachi, where she will remain for about a fortnight and then return to Bombay.

The Molver Line s.s. Cuba, 1,301 tons, Captain E M Boyle, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Brown, Mr North, and 2 deck.

The British s.s. Incharran, 1,842 tons, Captain J Macdonald, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following distressed seamen:—Mr Potts, Mr Thos Waters, and Mr Francis Wilke.

The B I S N Co's s.s. Assyria, 970 tons, Captain J P Nailer, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt Brownson, Mrs F Minzer and 30 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—August 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Calder	400	Lovett	D	B & P S N Co
„ La Seyne	1151	Schmitz	F	Maritime Co
I G S Magdala	..	.....	G	Indian Marine
S.S. Kaveri	..	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
„ Kt. Companion	2512	Durant	Q	K Nixon & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h 8m 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Clyde	2198	Parfitt	1	P & O S N Co
„ Britannia	1991	Brown	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Nizam	1625	Langbourne	3	P & O S N Co
„ Surat	1676	Sleeman	4	P & O S N Co
„ Cuba	1301	Boyle	6	K Nixon & Co
„ Poseidon	2510	Lemaich	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Colaba	1071	Browne	9	B I S N Co
„ Kaisar-i-Hind	2385	Atkinson	10	P & O S N Co
„ Deccan	2022	Bray	12	H Cassum
„ Incharran	1843	Macdonald	13	K Nixon & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

P. T. Dredger Teredo.....304.....Bombay Port Trust.
P. T. Hopper B. Curlew ...305.....Bombay Port Trust.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	H. M. S. Red-breast	Breedy	Karachi.
	Cuba (s)	Boyle	Dunkirk.
	Deccan (s)	Bray	Jedda, &c.
	Incharran (s)	Macdonald	Liverpool.
	Assyria (s)	Nailer	Persian Gulf.
	Himalaya (s)	Mason	Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 26.

From Glasgow.

Britannia s—200 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Cuba s—100 hogsheads ale, E Fischer and Co.

From Liverpool.

Britannia s—50 drums linseed oil and 7 cases colour, T F Bengalee; 40 kegs paint, G Gahagan and Co; 25 cases bar soap, S Rahimbhoy; 500 boxes bar soap, A Ebrahim.

From London.

Renown s—60 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 100 casks cement, N Rajabally; 13 bales printing paper, the "Bombay Gazette"; 10 casks paint of sorts, A Samsoodin.

From Trieste.

Poseidon s—6 cases lamps, Fazull M Roysee; 7 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmull; 5 packages glassware, A H Rahimbhoy; 34 packages lamps, Ebram Peermahomed; 50 bales papers, V Brothers.

From New York.

Britannia s—66 cases provisions, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 26.

For Liverpool.

Britannia s—55 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 30 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 75 bales wool, Jadhowjee Khimjee; 60 bales wool, B Fakeerchand; 140 bales goat hair and 10 bales wool, E Gangjee and Co.

For London.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—100 cwts gum, Dewraz Peerbhoy; 232 cwts gum, S Runchordass; 2 cases mace and 2 cases nutmegs, Lalljee Soorjee; 11½ cwts mother-of-pearl shells, B Sajeen; 82 cwts gum, Jetha Mulsee; 1 case woollen carpets, Ewart Latham and Co; 71 cwts ivory, C Allibhoy; 44 cwts gum, 750 lbs nutmegs, 175 lbs mace and 1 cwt croton seeds, C Chaterbhoy; 6 cwts ivory, E Passia and Co; 2 boxes silver coins, New Oriental Bank Corporation; 3 cases tortoise shells, N Meanee.
Clyde s—510 cwts myrabollams, V Hasaraj; K Narondas.

For Antwerp.

Kt Companion s—4,002 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,010 cwts castorseed, Tyabjee and Co.

For Trieste.

Poseidon s—5 cases Indian tea, J Neuberg.

For Hongkong.

Nizam s—7 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 75 cwts olibanum, Quan Lun Eaoo; 22 cwts selarus, 65 cwts linseed, and 10 cwts Khudiakar, R E Dadachandjee; 8 bales twist, The Presidency Mills Co; 91 cwts cooplates, M M Essabhoy; 68 cwts sharkfins, M Ladha Khatow; 13 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1 case Cambay stone, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.
Surat s—29 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 28 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co; 10 chests opium, L Chuttoo; 60 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 8 chests opium, Jeewanjee Nowrojee; 10 chests opium, K Hurmookrai; 30 chests opium, N J Abraham; 14 chests opium, P F Talati; 23 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

For Shanghai.

Surat s—30 bales twist, L Chuttoo; 23 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 25 chests optum, E J Abraham; 123 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 80 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 7 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 50 chests opium, N J Abraham.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 23.

Heyman, Capt, Bo, Marine Battn, off leave, from England.

August 25.

Wesmacott, Lt, Bo, 1st Worcester Regt, on leave, from Poona.

August 26.

Obbard, Lt, Bengal, 10th B I, on leave, from Lucknow.
Bartholomeusz, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Dewar, Capt, Ms, 4th K R Rifles, on transfer, from Nyengyan.

DEPARTURES.—August 21.

Tudor, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Calcutta.

August 22.

Chapman, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Calcutta.

August 23.

Clery, 2nd Lt, Bo, Marine Battn, on duty, to Poona.

August 25.

Beville, Br-Genl, Bo, District Staff, off leave, to Deesa.

August 26.

Packlington, Major, Ms, 2nd Oxfordshire Infy, off leave, to Burma.
Harding, Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, off leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th August, 1891.

1. The course of lectures by Capt. Smith, R A, on "The Defence of a Coast Fortress," will be continued at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 9-15 p.m., punctually, on Friday next, the 28th inst., and *not* on Thursday, as previously notified. Members of both Batteries are requested to make a point of attending these lectures.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th August, 1891.

1. The Prospectus of the (Central and Local Meetings) Bombay Presidency Rifle Association having been received may be seen at Head-quarters, and entries for different matches made.
2. The Colaba Range will be available for practice on Saturday next, the 29th instant, and every alternate Saturday at 3-30 p.m., until further orders.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School at 7 o'clock, this morning. Swords and bandoliers.
2. The squadron will parade at the Town Hall for a March-out to Mahim on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 5 p. m. Swords and bandoliers.

Bombay Rifle Club.

1. There will be practice on the Colaba Rifle Range this day, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

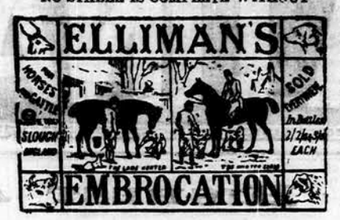
The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 22nd August 1891:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total.. Corresponding week last year open 1,439½ miles..	1,20,303	3,45,738	2,905	4,69,446
	..	....	....	3,83,881
Increase				Rs. 85,565
Decrease				....

"It was better to be unborn than untaught." It [illegible] use and value of SAPOLIO learn [illegible] work. Agents.—H. BALABY Row, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds,

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.

Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful.
RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.

December 27th, 1889.

SIR.—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON.

Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.

Jan. 9th., 1889.

SIR.—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, [illegible]ago, and all Pains of the [illegible]d, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had at
GEORG[illegible]
Sole Wholesale
72, GOSWELL

SAFEST DRINK
ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
IN A HOT CLIMATE

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
EXCELLENT INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr Sims Reeves.

MR. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."
Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I new from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India and Burma:
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere.
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Treacher & Co., Phillips & Co., Thomson and Taylor, Fernandes & Co., Wright & Co., Esplanade Pharmacy, Bolton & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. Macropolo & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

HAMILTON & CO.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

2380 G.
Candlestick, Boar's Tusk,
Mounted in Sterling Silver.
Ebonised Base, Real Tusks.
Rs. 30 Cash.

2281 G.
Sterling Silver Snuff Box.
Rs. 27 Cash.

2384 G.
Sterling Silver Scent Bottle.
Rs. 30 Cash.

2385 G.
Engraved Sterling Silver,
Christening Mug in Case.
Rs. 45 Cash.

2386 G.
THE "CANADIAN"
A Glass Claret Jug, annealed to resist change of temperature, having the appearance of a block of Ice, most cooling in look and quite new. Best quality Silver-plated mounts.
Rs. 66 Cash.

REPAIRS TO JEWELLERY AND WATCHES CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED BY COMPETENT WORKMEN IN OUR BOMBAY MANUFACTORY.

HAMILTON & CO.,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Rowland's Odonto

Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and rests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

For WEAK NERVES
It has been proved that "Electricity," when properly applied, can cure the most obstinate disorders of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, whether hereditary or acquired. Mr. C. B. HARNESS (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians) is the only Medical Electrician in the United Kingdom whose appliances are recommended by the leading Scientific and Medical Authorities. Harness' world-famed
ELECTROPATHIC BATTERY BELT
is guaranteed to produce a mild imperceptible constant current of Electricity, and is a safeguard against tropical diseases. *It restores impaired vitality* and speedily promotes Health and Manly Vigour. Testimonials and Pamphlet post free, Mr. C. B. Harness,
THE MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, LIMITED,
52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
Advice by letter free of charge.
For TORPID LIVER

PASTA MACK
For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor,
H. MACK, Ulm o/D.
TRADE MARK.
PASTA MACK

Stephens Inks

BEST IN THE WORLD.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

NOTICES.

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills

GOUT (Perfectly harmless) The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"*It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy.*" (The Lancet.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with IRON
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anæmia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.
PARIS, 23, RUE DROUOT, 23, PARIS
Bombay: Prudhomme & Co., Druggists.

"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"
A most agreeable food and of easy digestion
Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning
Facilitates dentition.
Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES
QUICKLY CURED BY
FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide of Potassium
Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine
With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.
WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & Co; *Paris*, Chassaing & C°, 6, Avenue Victoria.
« *Messers CHASSAING & C° (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exhibition 1886) are the only French chemists whoses medicaments were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.* »

TOOTACHE
cured instantaneously by
MATHEY-CAYLUS
Japanese Drops
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1171 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES
Capsules of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize
These Capsules are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.
1172 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON
Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.
no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1167 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS' INJECTION
Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1346 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE).
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.
WHOLESALE: COMAR & C°
38, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS
Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine & Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Digitized by Google from the Mahan Store on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
D^r GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine D^r Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexia,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & C^e, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
D^r GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
GIBERT, chemist, Maison-Lafitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK.
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, L. FROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & C^o; Bombay: Kemp & C^o; Calcutta: Dumoulin
WHOLESALE: PARIS, **C. J. ESPIC**, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & STOREKEEPERS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

D^r REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & C^o, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs.
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Arnoud
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Schweitzer's COCOATINA *The Best and Purest COCOA*

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England.
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

BINET'S
DRY ELITE
CHAMPAGNE.

This really excellent Wine is in increasing demand everywhere. It has but once to be tried to be always afterwards ordered.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Rs. 66 per dozen Quarts.
Rs. 69 per 2 dozen Pints.
Sample bottle sent per V. P. P. free of Railway freight.

IMPORTANT TO TOURISTS. IMPORTANT TO THE SHIPPING.
TO OPEN ON 1st September.
S. J. TELLERY AND Co.,
DELHI, CALCUTTA, SIMLA.
THE well-known Dealers & Makers of every description of Indian Art Ware and Curios, will open their Unique and Magnificent Show in
WEDDING PRESENTS. BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
BOMBAY,
8, ESPLANADE ROW,
Opposite University Clock Tower.
FIXED PRICES and every Article marked in PLAIN FIGURES.
INDIAN ART MANUFACTURES
Of First Quality only.
IMPORTANT TO ALL GOING HOME. IMPORTANT FOR HOME PRESENTS.
AN UNRIVALLED SHOW.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.
EDWARD'S
HARLENE.
POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.
EDWARDS & Co. 5, New Oxford-st LONDON, ENGLAND.

AFTER USE.

AFTER USE.
Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND
LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.
Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
FULL SIZE BOTTLES.
Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld.; and of the principal dealers in India.

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.
London, Paris, Boston, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Santiago, Philadelphia, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap
FOR
Toilet & Nursery
Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and
PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.
Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,
"I have never come across another Toilet "Soap which so closely realises my ideal "of perfection;
its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the "tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."
REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE BOMBAY.

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

STANLEY CIGARS

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of
SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL
GARDEN-GROWN TOBACCOS.
These Tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no Cigars have ever been made that can equal the
"STANLEY CIGARS."
THEY ARE
THE FINEST IN INDIA.
The most delicious mode,
A REAL LUXURY.
This is not an empty boast, as you will find by experience. Ask your Tobacconist for a box and you will be surprised to find that such good Cigars can be manufactured in India.
They are made in Two Sizes.
No. 1 per box of 100, Rs. 4 0
„ 2 „ „ 100 „ 3 8
Smoke no others.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
GUILDFORD STREET, YORK ROAD, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
The Superiority of WILKINSON'S Sarsaparilla.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR P. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.
Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.
See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
ASK FOR WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
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